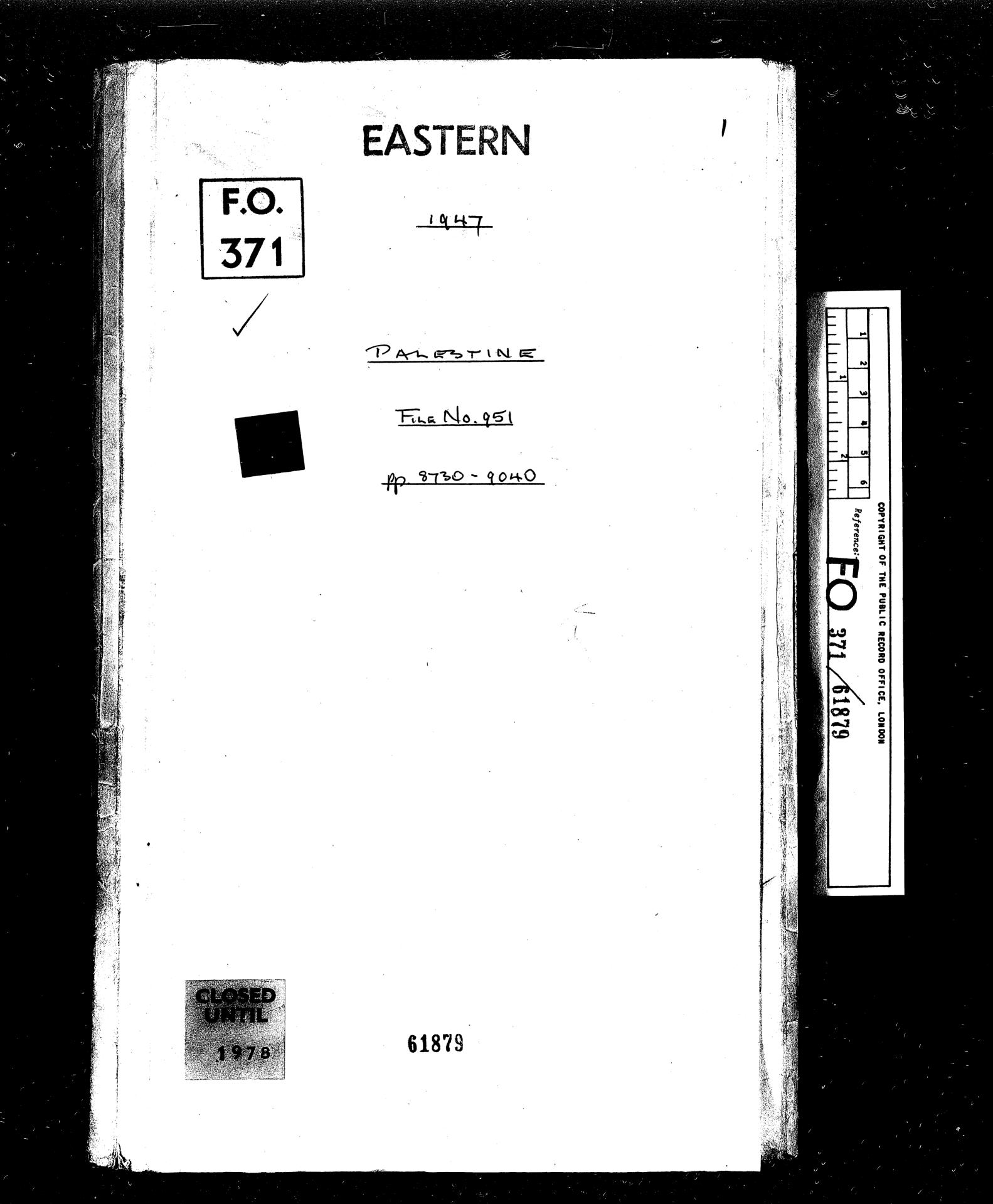
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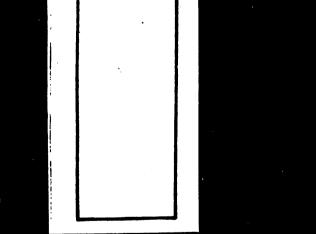
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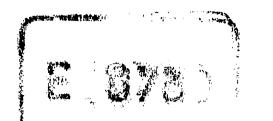
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Referenc

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

15th September 1947

<u>Ref: 15/295/47</u>

Dear Department,

With reference to our letter No. 15/292/47 of September 13th, concerning U.S. comment about the report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, we enclose herein a statement made on September 11th by Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York in which this subject is referred to.

2. The American Jewish Committee have sent a telegram to Mr. Marshall urging that the U.S. Government should vigorously and speedily endorse the majority report. Mr. Blaustein, Chairman of its Executive Committee, said that although his Committee had never been a part of the Zionist movement, acceptance of the majority report would in their judgment tend to bring about the quickest possible beneficial results in the handling of the problem. It offered immediate means for relieving the desperate situation of 150,000 Jews in the displaced persons camps of Europe.

3. We also enclose a copy of an advertisement by the United Zionists-Revisionists of America which appeared in the New York Times on September 12th and which expresses strong opposition to the idea of partition.

4. We are sending a copy of this letter to Jerusalem.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

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Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

NEW YORK TIMES SEPT IS 1947

DEWEY ENDORSES U.N.PALESTINEPLAN

Calls Partition Final Solution, Urges Fast Approval to Halt **Return of Jews to Germany**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. ALBANY, Sept. 11-Gov. Thomas E. Dewey called today for prompt approval of the majority report of the United Nations' special committee recommending a partition of Palestine, declaring that it should be carried forward swiftly "to end the tragedy of homeless Jews being shipped against their will to a land of bitter memories."

The Governor, in New Year greetings to Jewish citizens of New York State, also reiterated his plea for admission of Jews into Palestine from the displaced persons centers of Europe and for early easing of our immigration laws "to permit the absorption of our share of displaced persons of all religions."

Mr. Dewey in his statement said he hoped the United States would support the Palestine partition report in the Assembly of the United Nations.

Although partition could not be an unmixed blessing, the Governor described it as a final solution which would provide the stability needed for better relations between Jews and Arabs. By implication, he called the recent British action in sending three shiploads of homeless Jews back to Germany a tragedy and asked that partition be carried forward quickly.

blight of racial hatreds and enmities. But we must constantly remind ourselves to be vigilant against those who traffic in hate. The fight against racial discrimination is more than a defense against the idea of intolerance. It should be an attack which carries forward those ideals of liberty which shaped the very destinies of the republic. As Americans, we cannot be proud of our heritage and deny its principles. We cannot be proud of our ancestors and at the same time reject their teachings.

Bars Anti-Semitism in U.S.

The America that was the great dream of our forbears is an America in which anti-Semitism has no place. In this State, we are proud of our laws "against discrimination in employment. They are working well, thanks to the spirit of an enlightened community. We have, since the last new year, dealt a fatal blow to the Ku Klux Klan in this State. We shall continue to strike against racial and religious bigotry whenever and wherever it becomes an organized menace. "The Jewish citizens of New

York naturally face the new year with continued anxiety about the fate of the Jews in Europe and the ultimate decision on Palestine. Their anxiety is shared by the great majority of their Christian neighbors. Almost two and a half years after the end of the European war, several hundred thousands of Jews are still numbered among the displaced of the earth. The survivors, among the victims of the greatest orgy of organized cruelty in history, are still without homes or the means of normal living.

"In spite of the difficulties of the post-war world, we cannot be complacent in the face of our failure to speed their problem to a just solution. I have urged the easing of our immigration laws to permit the absorption of our

Palestine. At the very end of this year, the United Nations' special committee has proposed the im-migration of 150,000 Jews within the next two years.

I have been urging for several years now the admission of Jews into Palestine from the displaced persons centers of Europe and I am happy to see this recommendation by the United Nations' committee. This cannot be delayed.

The majority report of the United Nations special committee recommends a partition of Palestine. It is a report which, in principle, will commend itself to men of good will, although parti-tion can never be an unmixed blessing. It does not give to the Jews all that was promised by the nations, but a partition which gives the Jews in Palestine an independent commonwealth and an opportunity for a large immigration can be accepted as a statesmanlike solution.

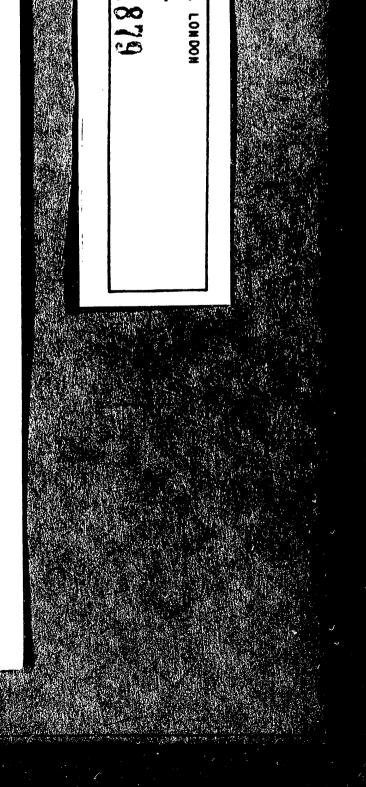
It may be that certain adjustments will have to be made in the actual boundaries but, on the face of it, the partition recommended seems a minimum for Jewish needs.

Partition, moreover, is a final solution and will afford that stability which is needed for better relations between Jews and Arabs. It should be carried forward quickly, to end the further sowing of the seeds of discord and the tragedy of homeless Jews being shipped against their will to a land of bitter memories.

It is my hope that the United States will support the majority proposal of the United Nation's special committee in the assembly of the United Nations. We now have the opportunity to translate our moral support into a practical support through our influence in the United Nations. Such action by the United States will herald an era of constructive achievement in the Near East.

If America does its part, as I will, that will be to our

	THE DEWEY STATEMENT I am happy to send Rosh Ha- shanah greetings to the Jewish citizens of the Empire State. The new year is a symbol of hope and re-dedication. It may well mean for all of us, Christians and Jews, a renewal of faith in the principles of freedom. Our land has happily been spared, in large measure, the	to permit the absorption of our share of displaced persons of all religions. I hope that the new year will see legislation enacted to meet this great emergency. "The past year has, unfor- tunately, seen no improvement in the lot of the Jews in Europe. More than a year ago, the impar- tial Anglo-American Committee recommended the immediate im- migration of 100,000 Jews into	If America does its part, as I hope it will, that will be to our everlasting credit. Most of the world looks to us for moral lead- ership. We should meet that chal- lenge frankly and fearlessly. Jus- tice to the Jews of Europe and Palestine, through our efforts in the United Nations, will strength- en that moral leadership. May the year 5708 be inscribed as a year of peace and progress.
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THE

PUBLIC

RECORD OFFICE,

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1947.

PARTITION WILL NOT SOLVE THE PALESTINE PROBLEM! It Offers Neither Peace to the Country, Nor an Answer to the Jewish Tragedy

The majority report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine recommended the partition of western Palestine into Arab and Jewish areas, and the ultimate establishment in these areas of independent Arab and Jewish States.

This recommendation was hailed in many quarters as approaching a solution of the Palestine problem. With this view, we regret to say, we are unable to agree.

As we see it, partition is no solution.

The core of the Palestine problem lies in the arbitrary stifling of Jewish aspirations in Palestine. Partition cannot satisfy these aspirations by striking at the integrity of the country.

We consider the integrity of the Jewish Homeland as inviolable as the very right of the Jews to Palestine.

The Moral Case Against Partition

Morally and fundamentally, the issue is clear. Either Palestine belongs to the Jewish people, or it does not. If it does, they are entitled to the whole of it; if it does not, none of it is theirs. Our position is that the Jewish people, robbed of its homeland by sheer force. is its only legitimate owner. We are not prepared to trade national territory for expediency, imaginary or real.

We reject partition *in principle*, and we reject any partition of Palestine because it is *unjust* and *unworkable*.

An examination of the specific partition plan submitted in the UNSCOP'S majority report only serves to strengthen this opposition on all three scores.

Hits Nerve-Center of Jewish Nationalism

If the Jews have any right to Palestine, it is because of their historic association with that country. But it is precisely the areas excluded from the Jewish State which hold for the Jews the greatest historic meaning. Historically, no less than geographically, they are the heart of the Jewish Homeland.

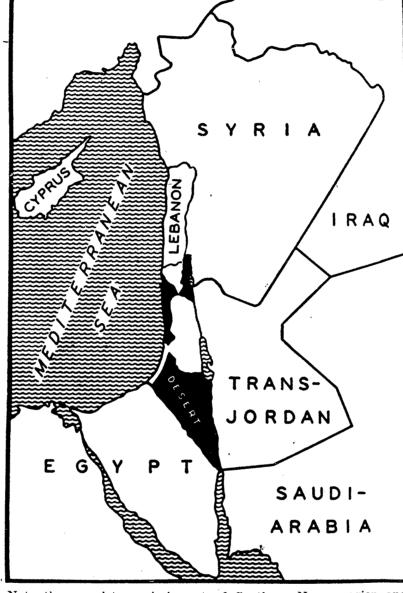
To agree, for example, that most of Galilee, where more Jewish heroes died fighting for their country than Arabs ever lived, should be forever granted to the Arabs; or that Judea, the cradle of the Jewish race, is doomed to remain Judenrein, is something that no self-respecting Jew will ever sanction or condone.

Similarly, no Jewish patriot can tolerate the exclusion from the Jewish State of Jerusalem, the historic capital of the Jewish nation and the focal point of centuries-long burning Jewish national aspirations.

A Subterfuge of Justice

As for the justness of the Committee's proposal, it is conspicuous by its absence. The intentions of most of the Committee members were, we assume, honorable and praiseworthy. Good intentions, however, do not

PALESTINE UNDER THE PARTITION PLAN



Note the complete encirclement of Southern Negev region and Northern Zone. Also note narrowness of Northern and Coastal areas (average width 12 miles). Both are considerably populated. Empty southern desert is cut off from sea as well as from po-tential water source—the Jordan. Jewish zones marked in black.

International Pledges Dishonored

Nor was it in accord with what fifty-three nations, constituting the highest international tribunal, unanimously decreed twenty-five years ago. Their studied conviction was that Palestine, on both sides of the Jordan, must be restored to the Jewish people. For their intention was to solve the world Jewish problem in the only manner in which it can be solved if justice and reason are to prevail.

Apparently, the conceptions of justice of liberal humanity after the first World War were different from those of the U. N. Committee. The international responsibilities assumed towards the Jewish people were in the spirit of these conceptions.

The Committee seems to have paid little attention to those international commitments. Their flagrant violation by a faithless trustee was completely ignored by the Committee. The Mandatory was, in fact, absolved of any blame, despite its notoriously illegal handling of the Mandate, and despite the lawless regime it imposed on Palestine and the shocking state of affairs in that country. Even on the high-handed establishment by the British of a puppet Arab Kingdom in eastern, i.e. most of Palestine, the Committee was conspicuously, ominously silent.

As a body representing the United Nations, which was organized to maintain international law, the Committee might be reasonably expected

As if this difficulty were not sufficient, the Committee recommends an "economic union" of both the Jewish and Arab states, which implies that Jewish Palestine will share in the financial burden of the economically undeveloped Arab area and will not be free to embark on any large-scale economic project without the consent of its Arab neighbor. In essence, it will mean that the Jewish State will be a sort of economic vassal to the Arab, paying it a levy in various forms. Subjected to the Arab state economically, the politi-cal independence of the Jewish State will factually be a mirage.

British Rule to Continue

What the Committee actually recommends, therefore, is a British Mandate, but this time with a promise for a national home, not in the whole of Palestine, but in a small part of it. We predict that Britain will find ways to sabotage the implementation of the new Mandate, just as she succeeded in sabotaging the old one. With an exclusive Arab zone in Palestine, and a strong Arab minority within the Jewish area, it will not be too difficult to stir up new troubles and find excuses for new delays and new drastic limitations.

Under these circumstances, the Jewish State will be, economically, under a terrible strain. Defense will absorb the bulk of its resources, already greatly diminished by partition.

Economic and Political Vassalage

Of all the bad features of the Committee's recommendations, the continuation of the British Administration in Palestine, with its entrenched hostility to the Jewish people, is perhaps the most revealing of the true nature of its "solution" of the Palestine problem.

The withdrawal of the British from Palestine is suggested after a two year transition period, but not definitely, only "as soon as practicable." If Britain will find that "practicability" dictates the continuation of her "stewardship" in Palestine, she will of course continue to administer the country.

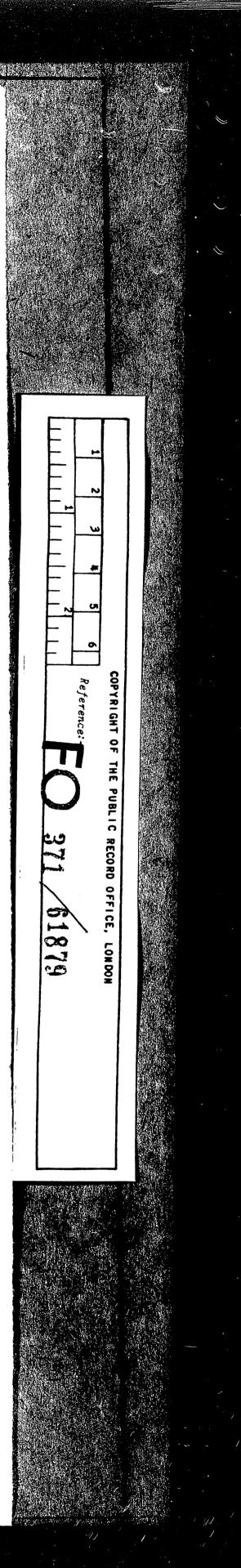
No Chance for Expansion

If some Jewish advocates of partition harbor any hopes for expansion in the future, these hopes are nothing but wishful thinking. Today the Jews fight against Great Britain as a violator of international covenants. Tomorrow, if partition is accepted, they will have to fight against the whole world. They will be branded as aggressors.

They will also face quite a different combination in Palestine itself.

For, as it can be safely predicted, the Arab section of Palestine will soon unite with Transjordan and Syria. It will be practically impossible to bar such unification. Greater Syria is the favorite scheme of the Colonial Office. It is the ambition of Syrian imperialists. And it will be readily accepted by Palestine Arabs who lack any genuine Palestine patriotism.

In the face of this foreseeable development, the critical condition of the Jewish areas, small and isolated as they are, must be apparent to all.



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A Subterfuge of Justice

As for the justness of the Committee's proposal, it is conspicuous by its absence. The intentions of most of the Committee members were, we assume, honorable and praiseworthy. Good intentions, however, do not always prevent errors of judgment which are sometimes responsible for the gravest wrongs.

The territory offered to the Jews by the Committee, outside of the densely populated coastal zone and a narrow strip of land in Galilee, consists of the wastelands of the South, the Negev. The rest of the country, which is thinly populated and contains the finest cultivable land, is proposed to remain exclusively Arab. The mineral resources of the Dead Sea, the country's greatest store of natural wealth-for whose development the Jews labored so hard-also remain largely in Arab hands. So do most of the Jordan waters essential for the industrialization of the land.

Under the partition plan, Jewish hopes for colonization must rest mainly on the arid Negev, whose revival, in turn, depends largely on the establishment of a Jordan Valley Authority. But with the life-line, the Jordan, remaining in Arab hands, the precariousness of the Jewish situation is self-evident. Lacking an adequate Jewish hinterland, the economic development of the coastal area, too, will be inevitably and hopelessly thwarted. In these circumstances, one cannot foresee how Palestine could become the actual home for millions of homeless Jews.

The Committee openly admitted this. Its partition plan is based on its announced assumption that "any solution for Palestine cannot be considered as a solution of the Jewish problem." We declare that this assumption is utterly erroneous and incompatible with the plain facts. It is true that under the partition proposal the Jewish problem cannot be solved. There is, however, one solution for Palestine which would solve the Jewish problem-the establishment of a Jewish State in the whole of historic Palestine.

The Committee rejected this solution. What it proposed, therefore, is, in essence, to leave the Jewish tragedy untended, to doom millions of Jews to dispersion and homelessness, and all the countries affected by the Jewish problem to a state of chronic irritation and unrest. That is a course which neither wise counsel nor justice would recommend.

Note the complete encirclement of Southern Negev region and Aonthern Zone. Also note narrowness of Northern and Coastal areas (average width 12 miles). Both are considerably populated. Empty southern desert is cut off from sea as well as from po-tential water source—the Jordan. Jewish zones marked in black.

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As a body representing the United Nations which was organized to maintain international law, the Committee might be reasonably expected to exhibit a different reaction. By treating as it did the international obligations concerning a Jewish Palestine, the Committee rendered a grave disservice to the cause of international authority.

Jewish Needs of Second **Rate Importance**

Ignoring the pledges with respect to Transjordan and considering only western Palestine, less than a quarter of the territory guaranteed to the Jewish people, the Committee decided that this, too, would be too much for the Jews. That vast masses of Jews, in desperate need of Palestine, will thus lose their one and only hope, was evidently considered not intolerable. For it seemed of utmost importance to grant another 4,000 square miles of western Palestine to the "landhungry" Arabs who possess "only" one million two hundred and eighty thousand square miles!

So much as far as justice is concerned. We now pass on to the workability of the plan, especially-to its workability from a Jewish point of view.

Partition Will Breed Interminable Trouble

What the Committee offered the Jewish people is three chunks of land cut off from each other, with no natural frontiers and no defensive positions. Surrounded on every side by Arab territory, they appear as three tiny islets in a vast Arab domain.

Such an arrangement will not contribute to peace. The encircled Jewish zones and their exposed borders will encourage intrigue and aggression from hostile neighbors. This, in consequence, will foster in Jewish Palestine a determined and irrepressible Irredentist movement which will seek to rectify by force of arms the wrongs imposed by political shortsightedness.

will find that "practicability" dictates the continuation of her "stewardship" in Palestine, she will of course continue to administer the country.

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In the face of this foreseeable development, the critical condition of the Jewish areas, small and isolated as they are, must be apparent to all.

disaster.

It represents nothing but another step in the direction of curtailing Jewish rights to Palestine, of placing iron barriers on Jewish development, and of pushing the Jews into narrow confines, ultimately leading to their final liquidation.

This is not what the Committee intended. But' this is the implied, unavoidable outcome of the acceptance of its recommendations

We have no choice but to continue the fight for an undivided Jewish Palestine, for the final settlement of the Jewish question, and for the establishment of international justice and morality. In this fight, we trust, we shall have the support of all right-thinking and freedom-loving people. in the world.

> I fully support your nationwide campaign in behalf of Jewish freedom and independence in an undivided Palestine. I am glad to enclose my contribution in the amount of S_ NAME. ADDRESS_ MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE UNITED ZIONISTS REVISIONISTS OF AMERICA 55 WEST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 18, NEW YORK

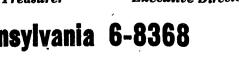


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LEO WOLFSON

DR. J. SCHECHTMAN **Executive** Director Treasurer 55 WEST 42nd ST., NEW YORK 18, N.Y. PEnnsylvania 6-8368

ZIONISTS-REVISIONISTS OF



ADOLF LIEBLICH DR. B. NETANYAHU

AMERICA

Inescapable Conclusions

All these reasons lead us to the conclusion that the Committee's proposal for the partition of Palestine is baneful and ill-advised.

Geographically, it dissects beyond recognition a natural, organic entity. Economically, it ruins its best prospects. Politically, it precurses strife and

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It bears the seeds of old conflict.

We are fully convinced that, under this project, the hopes for a Jewish state are illusory, that the acceptance of such a project by the Jewish people would amount to national suicide, and that it would spell the end of the great Zionist dream of Jewish freedom, sovereignty and independence.

We therefore reject the Committee's proposal categorically and unreservedly.



Question on the Agenda A MANEUVER IS INVOLVED

Body—Russia Wants Speed on Indonesia Findings

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 11-The United States moved tokan case by asking the United Na-General Assembly.

In a maneuver to take the dispute between Greece and her

Herschel V. Johnson of the United no effective restraint on aggressor

States suggested that the Council nations?" he asked. seek recommendation from the Assembly. The action came in a swered his own question. It was letter to Andrei A. Gromyko of up to the Soviet Union, he de-

recommendations on a case on the possible. Council agenda-and the Balkan

case is still on the agenda-unless the United States representative. the Council specifically asks for "Such a charge is in my view withadvice. The simplest and most out foundations in fact, as is obvious move for the United States proved by the records of this comwould have been to ask the Coun- mission.'

cil to drop the case from its Notes the Majority Agrees agenda, but such a resolution

would mean the end of the investi-Mr. Osborn went on to charge, gation group, which is an organ as he had before, that those same of the Council and would cease to commission records showed that exist when the case was dropped. since the beginning of the atomic Apparently, the United States discussions Russia had "attempted

delegation is trying to appeal to to impede the desires of the mathe Assembly and save the life of jority to formulate specific pro-the investigation body at the same posals."

time. Mr. Johnson, in his letter, Almost all of the twelve dele-said the request for a meeting was gates except Mr. Gromyko took based on Article 12 of the Char- the the floor, and only Prof. Igter, which provides that the Coun- nacy Zlotowski, Polish scientist. cil can ask for Assembly recom- objected to the report. The critimendations if it desires. If the cisms of the Pole were much the United States resolution, still being same as those of the Russian deledrafted, were to pass, it would gation-the broad powers of the mean that the case remained on agency would harm the "free ecothe agenda and the investigation nomic and political development" of individual countries; the report group continued to function.

Many observers here, however, made no contribution toward the were sure that if the United States problem of eliminating the atomic did try to keep the investigation bomb, and the Soviet Union's probody in existence, the resolution posals for inspection coupled with would be vetoed by the Soviet predetermined production quotas Jnion. But in any event the United Part of Professor Zlotowski's Union.

States is reported determined to speech was devoted to an appeal bring the case before the Assem- to the United States to loosen rebly. The last resort in case of a strictions on atomic information Russian veto would be to ask the and open its atomic laboratories Security Council to drop the case to scientists from other countries. from the agenda, face the possi- The path of secrecy, he held, had bility of the killing of the investi-gation group and then appeal to the public opinion power of the progressing along the road of more and more spectacular uses of Assembly. The Security Council was also atomic power" and those, still in

faced with the possibility that an- the dark, "which find themselves other dormant case—the Nether- fenced off from the attractive poslands-Indonesia dispute -- would sibilities of the new field of encome up again in the near future. deavor."

Compliance with the cease-fire or-der issued by the Council is being investigated by consuls stationed at Batavia, but Mr. Gromyko de-at Batavia, but Mr. Gromyko deat Batavia, but Mr. Gromyko de-clared yesterday that so far no information had been forthcom-ing. And he added that the Coun-cil could not "wait indefinitely."

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Union.

Assembly. The Security Council was also faced with the possibility that an-other dormant case—the Netherlands-Indonesia dispute — would sibilities of the new field of encome up again in the near future. deavor."

this time as it is not on the agen-da," he said. "I merely wish to say that if we do not receive any atomic science. information in the very near future from the consuls in Indonesia, then I, as President, shall be the Council to this fact and to Alberto of Brazil said it was an obliged to direct the attention of place this question on the agenda "honest and diligent attempt to of one of our meetings."

U. N. Opens Book Store Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

-The United Nations will open a "International cooperation, which the present headquarters and Gen- the world." sral Assembly building in Flushing Meadow.

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Others Praise Report

Other delegates, however, praised the report. Captain Alvaro "honest and diligent" attempt to energy for peaceful purposes. Fernand Van Langenhove of Belgium pointed to the restrictions on national sovereignty and called LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 11 them a step in the right direction.

book shop tomorrow in the main is one of the essential aims aslobby of its headquarters building signed to the United Nations by here. The shop is expected to meet the Charter, implies the principle the increased demand from the of this action," he said. "Such public for United Nations publica- restrictions cannot be too great tions. It will also offer the publi- when they are indispensable to cations of certain specialized agen- world security in the utilization of cies as well as post car views of new reserves of energy offered to

The full report of the commission also contains the unaccepted



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En Clair. <u>GENERAL DISTRIBUTION</u>

FROM BEIRUT TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

 Mr. Evans,
 D: 1.31 p.m. 20th September, 1947

 No.681
 20th September, 1947.

 R: 6.5 p.m. 20th September, 1947

Repeated to Bagdad

Cairo Washington B.M.E.O. Amman Saving Jedda " Damascus Saving Jersualem "

My telegram No.678 Arab League meeting.

AAAA

Following is translation of communiqué issued after meeting of political committee on September 19th.

[Begins]

1. The Palestine case.

(a) The committee finds that Unscop's proposals involve a flagrant sacrifice of the natural rights of the Arabs of Palestine to independence, and a violation of all the pledges given to the Arabs, as well as of the very principles for which the United Nations stands. The committee also sees in the execution of these proposals certain danger which threatens security in Palestine and security and peace in all the arab countries, and has therefore resolved, for the purpose of insuring both the independence and freedom of Palestine, and of defending the greater Arab States themselves, to resist with all practical and effective means the execution of these proposals and of any other measures which do not ensure the independence of Palestine as in Arab State. The Governments of the Arab States previously warned the afore-mentioned Committee of Enquiry of the serious consequences of any recommendations in favour of the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine and openly pointed out to them the inevitable outbreak of disturbances throughout the whole Middle East. This is because the Arabs of Palestine would never accept any arrangement which would do away with the unity and independence of their country, But would wage a war in which no quarter would be shown to repell aggression against their country, and more /particularly P FIN

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particularly so, because they know that all the Arab countries would stand behind them, support them and supply them with money, men and equipment to defend their existence.

-2-

(B) The Arab Governments would never be capable of repressing the sentiments of their peoples rising in consequence of the tyranny that has befallen them. Nor could they stand by with their arms folded in the face of a danger which threatens all the Arab countries, but would find themselves compelled to resort to some decisive action for repelling aggression and re-establishing right.

Such an attitude on the part of the Arab countries or Governments would not be surprising since it has been established on several occasions that the lignists depend for their armaments, and for their terrorist and military activities, which are aimed at destroying the Arabs of Palestine, on material and moral assistance supplied to them by certain Foreign Governments and by certain parties and organisations which are encouraged by those Governments. Besides the question of disarming the Jews and countering their terrorist activities has been the subject of repeated demands and protests presented by the Arab Governments to the afore-mentioned Governments, but all these efforts failed to produce any definite results.

(C) Therefore, the Committee sees that it should openly point out to the Arab peoples the real dangers which surround the Palestine question, and call upon the seriousness of these dangers, and to offer Palestine all the assistance and sacrifices within his power. The Committee for its part has adopted such effective measures as will ensure the attainment of all the Arab objectives.

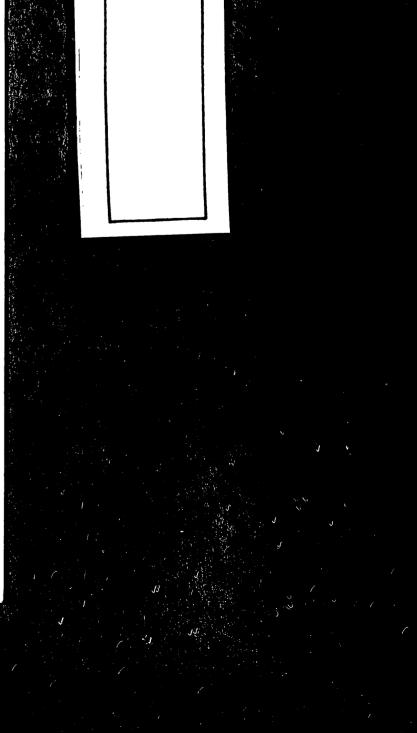
(2) The Egyptian case.

The committee, having reviewed the latest stages of the Egyptian case which is in fact the case of all the Arab countries, deeply regrets that the Security Council has not so far been able to solve it on a just basis which will meet both the demands of Egypt and the dignity and strength which the Arab countries wish for that country. The committee adheres to the decision adopted by the Council of the Arab League on 23rd March 1947, and announce that delay or an unjust settlement of the Egyptian question, exposes security and peace in the Arab countries to real danger.

[Ends].

Please see my immediately following telegram.

No 8 and Cairo to B.M.E.O. as my telegram No.138. [Repeated to Washington].



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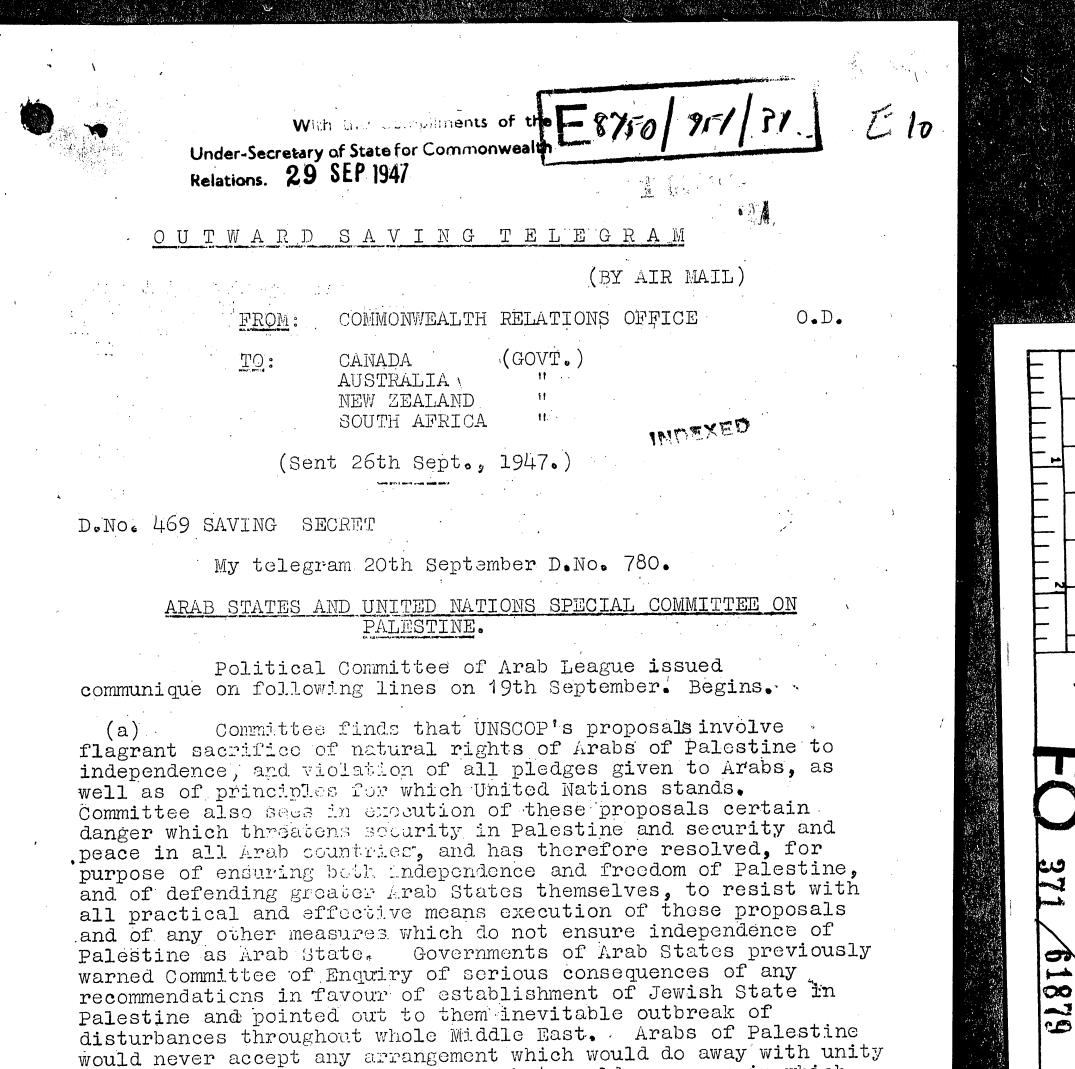
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and independence of their country, but would wage war in which no quarter would be shown to repel aggression against their country, and more particularly so, because they know that all Arab countries would stand behind them, support them and supply them with money, men and equipment to defend their existence.

Arab Governments would never be capable of repressing (b) sentiments of their peoples. Nor could they stand by in face of danger which threatens all Arab countries, but would find themselves compelled to resort to some decisive action for repelling aggression and re-establishing right. Such an attitude on part of Arab countries would not be surprising since it has been established on several occasions that Zionists depend for their armaments, and for their terrorist and military activities, which are aimed at destroying the Arabs of Palestine, on material and moral assistance supplied to them by certain Foreign Governments and by certain parties and organisations which are encouraged by those Governments. Arab Governments have repeatedly and fruitlessly demanded disarming of Jews and countering of terrorist activities. (c)/

(c) Therefore Committee sees that it should openly point out to Arab peoples real dangers which surround Palestine question, and offer Palestine all assistance and sacrifices within their power. Committee has adopted such effective measures as will ensure attainment of all Arab objectives.

(d) Committee, having also reviewed latest stages of Egyptian case, which is in fact case of all Arab countries, deeply regrets that Security Council has not so far been able to solve it on a just basis which will meet both demands of Egypt and dignity and strength which Arab countries wish for that country. Committee adheres to decision adopted by Council of Arab League on 23rd March 1947, and announces that delay or unjust settlement of Egyptian question, exposes security and peace in Arab countries to real danger. Ends, 05

DEPT.

2. Political Committee also resolved that each of Arab Governments should address note to Governments of United Kingdom and United States on lines of paragraph 1 (a) and (b) above. Three such notes have already been received.

3. It is believed that meeting of Arab League Council is to be held on 2nd October to consider possibility of applying economic sanctions against United Kingdom and United States in event of UNSCOP proposals being implemented. Such sanctions might take form of refusal by Arab States to grant new economic concessions to United Kingdom and United States or even of withdrawal of existing concessions.

Copy to:-

Foreign Office

 Mr_{\bullet} J.P.G.Finch (4)

Colonial Office C.R.O.(King Charles 1111111 Reference: FO 371 61879

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Street) Mr. K. Barnes (4)

Mr. F.T.A.Ashton-Gwatkin

Mr. J.E.Cable

Mr. Trafford-Smith

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With the Compliments of the Uder-Secretary of State for Commonwealth E8750/951 31-Relations. 22 SEP 1947 (This is an unparaphrased version of a Secret cypher message and unless it is marked O.T.P. (One Time Pad) the text must first be paraphrased if it is essential to communicate it to persons outside British and United States Government Services.) CYPHER (TYPEXOUTWARD TELEGRAM 0. D. COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE FROM: GOVT.) CANADA TO: 11 AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND COPYRIGHT Reference SOUTH AFRICA (Sent 8.40 p.m., 20th Sept., 1947) Ŷ D. No. 780 SECRET ARAB STATES AND UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE PUBL I ON PALESTINE. Report of Committee has been received with RECORD indignation in Arab States. 2. We have learned that Arab Foreign Ministers, who OFFICE, are now meeting in Lebanon to consider situation, 61879 are gravely alarmed by possibility that policy unacceptable to Arabs may be implemented and that in view of strength of public opinion, they propose LON DON to take firm stand now. They have before them resolutions providing inter alia for economic sanctions against United Kingdom and United States interests to be imposed in certain eventualities. Mr. F.T.A. Ashton-Gwatkin Copy to:-Foreign Office Mr. J.P.G. Finch (4) Mr. H. Beeley Mr. Trafford-Smith Colonial Office C.R.O.(King Charles (2)Mr. K. Barnes Street)

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Minutes.

Mr. Burrows.

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I attach the following key papers relating to recent developments of policy on Palestine:-

> (a) The Cabinet Baper dated September 18th NCP (47)259 prepared in the Foreign Office.

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- (b) The Confidential Annex dated September 20th in MCP (47) 76th Conclusion, Minute 6 giving the Cabinet discussion on the Foreign Office paper.
- (c) The final form of the Colonial Secretary's Statement of September 26th at the Palestone Committee of the United Nations Assembly, contained in New York telegram No.2639.

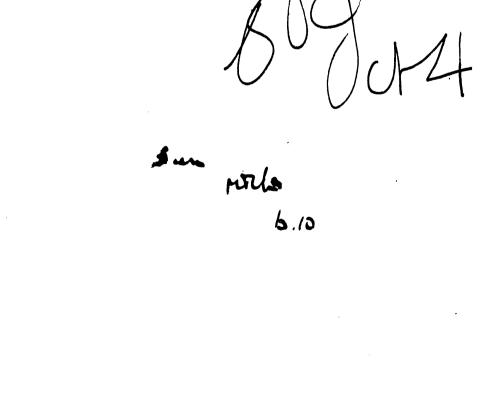
As regards the question of our tactics in the Debates of the Committee you may care to refer to Mr.Wright's paper of August 21st in E 8126/7622/31 Paragraph 18. It has been our policy during the work of UNSCOP to do nothing to influence the Committee. In the same way our special position in Palestine will make it very difficult for us during Debates to advocate any particular solution and it seems likely that our Delegate will normally abstain from voting. But it is difficult to foresee how the Debates will go.

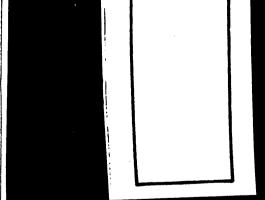
h. S. Beurs

J.G.S.Beith 2nd October, 1947

fir O. Fargent asked to see there papers. He was particularly interested to know whether the Cabinet had approved of any line & be taken by us in discussion of the two UNSCOP recommendations. This is not the case. The Calmet approved

Minutes. 15 our opening statement, & the suggestion Hat we though at some stage have to announce a date for our withdrawal. It did not seen possible back for more than this at present. Our understanding. is that our deligation will not take part in discussions of the outstance of the report, ? Hat we shall have to consider further action in the light of the debate. It is impossible to consider further steps realistically until we have an indication of US & Russian reachon. HAR Smaron $2 \cdot x$ 7AWamer_ 2/x.





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C.P.(47) 259

18TH SEPTEMBER, 1947

CABINET

PALESTINE

Memorandum by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

The Report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine has already been circulated to the Cabinet, The Committee's recommendations fall into three parts. There are twelve recommendations of principle, eleven of which were signed unanimously by the eleven members and the twelfth by . nine of them. These are followed by a plan for the partition of Palestine signed by seven members of the Committee. Three. members put forward an alternative proposal for the establishment of a Federal State. The eleventh member, the Australian, has not associated himself with either of these plans.

The General Recommendations

The most important of the twelve general recommendations 2. are the first and second, to the effect that the Mandate for Palestine should be terminated and independence granted in Palestine at the earliest practicable date.

The sixth general principle is also noteworthy. This 3. recommends that the General Assembly should immediately initiate an international arrangement whereby the problem of the distressed European Jews would be dealt with as a matter of urgency "for the alleviation of their plight and of the Palestine problem". With this is connected the twelfth general recommendation, signed by nine members, stating that "any solution for Palestine cannot be considered as a solution of the Jewish problem in general".

-1-

The Majority Plan - Partition

4. Seven members have signed a recommendation for partition on lines shown in a map circulated with the Report. Salient features of this plan are:-

- (i) His Majesty's Government would be responsible for carrying it out. (There is provision for the assistance of His Majesty's Government by one or more members of the United Nations, but the members in question are not specified). The period of transition for which His Majesty's Government would be responsible is two years, though it is clearly implied that an extension might be necessary.
- (ii) During this period of transition, 150,000 Jewish immigrants would be admitted. Should the period be prolonged, Jewish immigration would be allowed at the rate of 60,000 a year.
- (iii) The frontiers drawn by the authors of this plan are more favourable to the Jews and more unfavourable to the Arabs than those drawn in any partition plan which has at any time been contemplated by His Majesty's Government. The present population in the area allocated to the Jewish State consists of approximately 500,000 Jews and 500,000 non-Jews, mainly Arab. (The latter figure includes Bedouin).
- (iv) The independence of the two States would not be recognised by the United Nations until they had concluded a treaty of economic union. It is, however, provided that, if only one State fulfils the various conditions of independence, including readiness to sign the economic treaty, "the General Assembly of the United Nations shall take such action as it may deem appropriate".
- (v) The City of Jerusalem, with a small area around it, is to be placed under the direct administration of the United Nations. It

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would be included in the economic union of Palestine.

The Minority Plan - Federation

5. A minority of three members advocate a Federal State, with preponderant power in the hands of the Federal Government. The boundaries of the Arab and Jewish States (which would in fact be little more than provinces) are shown on a map already circulated. The following are salient features of this plan:

> (i) There would be a three year period of transition, in which the country would be administered by "an authority to be decided by the General Assembly".

> > -2-

- (ii) During the period of transition, immigration would be permitted into the Jewish area at a rate not exceeding its absorptive capacity. This rate would be determined not by the administering authority but by a commission composed of three Arab and three Jewish ropresentatives together with three nominees of the United Nations.
- (iii) The single constituent Assembly which is envisaged under this plan would have to work within the limits laid down in a series of general provisions, of which the most important are the following:
 - (a) Immigration would be controlled by the central Government.

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- (b) The right of residence would be accorded by the local Governments.
- (c) The central institutions would
 - include a bicameral legislature. One of the two chambers would be elected in such a way as to give proportional representation to the population as a whole; in the other there would be parity of numbers between the Jewish and Arab representatives. Legislation would require the approval of a majority in both chambers.
- (1) In the event of deadlock resulting from this legislative system, the issue would be submitted to an arbitral body of five members, "including not less than two Arabsand two Jews". Although the allegiance of the fifth member, who would in fact be the final legislative authority in many matters of major importance, is not explicitly stated, it is clear from the provisions made for his election that he would almost certainly be an Arab. Thus deallecks resulting from conflict along communal lines (e.g. over immigration)

would be resolved in favour of the Arabs.

- (iv) The Head of State, who would be elected by a majority vote of both legislative chambers, would have a deputy who must be a member of the community other than his own - an Arab if he wore a Jew and a Jew if he were an Arab.
 - (v) Jerusalem would be the Capital of the Federal State. There would, however, be a permanent international commission for the supervision and protection of the Holy places.

Position of His Majesty's Government in relation to Assembly recommendations

6. The report of the Special Committee will now be considered by the General Assembly, where a two-thirds majority will be required for the adoption of a recommendation.

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His Majesty's Government are not at present committed to 7. accepting, still less to carrying out with their own resources, such recommendations as the Assembly may make. At the special session of the Assembly last spring, Sir Alexander Cadogan drew a distinction between accepting a recommendation, in the sense of not impeding its execution by others, and actively carrying it out by means of a British administration and British forces. At the same time he reserved our right to decline the task of implementing proposals which would demand the use of force and which could not be reconciled with our conscience. While making an explicit reservation on this point only, Sir Alexander did not commit us even to passive acceptance of the Assembly's recommendations. Nevertheless we should presumably not wish to obstruct an Assembly recommendation by refusing to accept it. The crucial question will be its enforcement, and it is with this that the following paragraphs are concerned.

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Enforcement of the majority plan

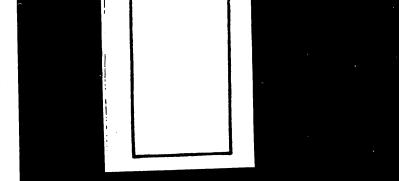
8. The majority proposal is so manifestly unjust to the Arabs that it is difficult to see how, in Sir Alexander Cadegan's words "we could reconcile it with our conscience". There are also strong reasons of expediency for declining the responsibility for giving effect to this proposal. The attempt to do so would precipitate an Arab rising in Palestine which would have the moral approval of the entire Moslem world and would be more or less actively supported by the neighbouring Arab States. The Chiefs of Staff state that, in this situation, reinforcements amounting to not less than one division would have to be sent to the Middle East.

9. The long-term political and strategic consequences would be more serious than the immediate military problem. We should be engaged in suppressing Arab resistance in Palestine, and thus antagonising the independent Arab States, at a time when our whole political and strategic system in the Middle East must be founded on co-operation with those States. The treaty rights which would probably be accorded to us by the Jewish State would be poor compensation for the loss of Arab goodwill and with it of our prospect of establishing that firm strategic hold on the Middle East which is an indispensible part of Commonwealth defence policy.

10. In answer to these considerations it might at first sight be argued that, once the operation of partition was completed,

we could rely on time to heal the wound, so that after an interval Anglo-Arab relations would no longer be affected. This, however, would be an unduly optimistic forecast. It would probably not be long before the Jewish Government, faced as it would be in the course of time with a problem of over-population and driven by the ultra-nationalist political parties which will not accept partition as a final settlement, would try to expand its frontiers. If Jewish irredentism is likely to develop after an interval, Arab irredentism is certain from the outset. Partition would establish a miniature State, under a Jewish Government but with a relatively very large Arab minority, entirely surrounded by Arab territory. It seems reasonable to suppose that the Arab population of this State would play a part in history not unlike that of the Sudeten German minority Win pre-war Czechoslovakia. Thus the existence of a Jewish State might prove to be a constant factor of unrest in the Middle East, and this could hardly fail to have a damaging effect on Anglo-Arab relations.

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11. It is suggested, in the plan under consideration, that other Governments might be associated with His Majesty's Government in carrying out partition. Even if this were possible, which seems doubtful, it would not greatly affect the issue. On a short view, Arab sympathies would be no less alienated from Great Britain. And on a long view, British interests more than any others would suffer from the new element of discord introduced into Middle Eastern politics.

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Enforcement of an alternative plan of partition

12. The principle of partition is distinct from any particular application of it, and adjustments could be made in the map proposed by the majority of the Committee which would, principally by reducing the size of the Arab minority in the Jewish State, eliminate much of the injustice of the present plan. But these adjustments would have to be very substantial indeed before they had any appreciable effect on the Arab reaction to partition. And long before that point was reached they would provoke a Jewish refusal to accept it. Now that the appetite of their followers has been whetted by the majority plan, the Zionist leaders cannot accept much less.

13. Thus, if the Assembly were to adopt partition in a form intrinsically more just than that now proposed, the probable result would be that any Power attempting to give effect to it would be faced simultaneously with an Arab rising and large-scale Jewish terrorism. This would create the most difficult of all possible situations in the short run. Nor would the revision of the boundaries of the Jewish State greatly affect the long-term consequences of its establishment. A Jewish Government would not be able to regulate immigration in accordance with a realistic assessment of their territory's conomic absorptive capacity. The desire for expansion might develop earlier if the Jewish State occupied a smaller area and would be felt more strongly if the Jews were dissatisfied with the frontiers.

Enforcement of the minority plan

14. Despite their objections to the minority proposal for a federal State, primarily on the ground that it does not altogether close the door to eventual partition, the Arabs might be persuaded to acquiesce in this solution. To the Jews on the other hand it is totally unacceptable. An attempt to give effect to it would therefore be followed by an intensification of Jewish terrorism. On these assumptions the Chiefs of Staff consider that no reinforcements would be needed; in view, however, of the planned run-down of our forces in the Middle East, a point would shortly be reached at which the necessary strength could be maintained only at the expense of some other commitment.

15. The main difficulty, however, in the way of the minority plan is that, since it involves the willing co-operation of the two peoples, it is not capable of being enforced. Many details in this plan are borrowed from the two sets of proposals which His Majesty's Government successively laid before the Palestine Gonference in London last winter. But it was assumed at that time that the proposals would not be practicable unless they received some measure of consent from both Arabs and Jews. 16. It therefore seems probable that, if the Assembly were to adopt the minority plan, any Power accepting the responsibility for giving effect to it would not obtain a sufficient measure of co-operation and would thus be unable to extricate itself from Palestine after the three year period of transition.

21

Withdrawal from Palestine

17. It appears from the preceding paragraphs that grave disadvantages would follow from a decision by His Majesty's Government to undertake the task of carrying out any of the three solutions which the Assembly may be expected to consider. If these disadvantages are held to preclude acceptance of responsibility for any of the three solutions, His Majesty's Government must be prepared for an alternative course of action. This would be equally necessary in the somewhat similar situation which would be created by a failure of the Assembly to carry any resolution whatever by the necessary two-thirds majority.

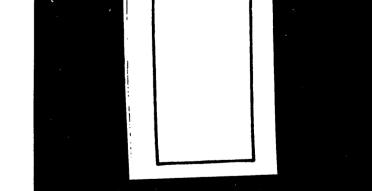
18. The present situation in Palestine is intolerable and cannot be allowed to continue. His Majesty's Government have themselves failed to devise any settlement which would enable them to transfer their authority to a Government representing the inhabitants of the country. If the Assembly should fail, or if it were to propose a settlement for which His Majesty's Government could not accept responsibility, the only remaining course would be to withdraw from Palestine, in the last resort unconditionally.

19. The threat of British withdrawal within a specified time, coupled with an offer to assist in giving effect to any agreement reached botween the mrabs and the Jews before our departure, might conceivably have the result of inducing them to co-operate in order to avoid the otherwise inevitable civil war. But a withdrawal, if decided upon, should not be made conditional on such an agreement.

20. Withdrawal in the absence of Arab-Jewish agreement has lisadvantages which should not be underestimated. There would be an interval between the announcement of our intention to withdraw and the actual withdrawal, an interval in which the task of the Administration might be more difficult than in any provious period. In the absence of a Government to which power could be transferred, the consequences of our evacuation would be unpredictable. Some or all of the Arab States would probably become involved in the resulting disorders; they might even quarrel smong themselves over the country's future. In any event it is likely that the situation would before long be brought to the attention of the Security Council.

21. On the other hand our withdrawal from Palestine, even if it had to be affected at the cost of a period of bloodshed and chaos in the country, would have two major advantages. British lives would not be lost, nor British resources expended, in suppressing one Palestinian community for the advantage of the other. And (at least as compared with enforcing the majority plan or a variant of it) we should not be pursuing a policy destructive of our own interests in the Middle East.

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22. If we were to leave Palestine in this way we should no doubt be accused by both Jews and Arabs of having failed to fulfil our obligations to them, deriving from the Mandate or from general principles of political justice. The force of the accusation, however, would be greatly weakened by:

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- (a) the record of our repeated efforts to arrive at a settlement;
- (b) our offer to stand aside and allow the United Nations to implement a policy;
- (c) our offer to abide by and facilitate any agreement arrived at by the Arabs and Jews themselves.

We cannot permit ourselves to be kept in Palestine indefinitely by the fear of this accusation. We have already stated, in the document which we presented to the London Conference last February, that "His Majesty's Government are not prepared to continue indefinitely to govern Palestine themselves merely because Arabs and Jews cannot agree upon the means of sharing its government between them". It should also be remembered that each of the other suggested policies would expose us to the same charge from either Jews or Arabs.

RECOMMEND. TIONS

23. Once it has been decided that, failing a satisfactory settlement, we are determined to withdraw British Forces and British administration from Palestine in the near future, we should clearly announce this intention in such a way as to derive the maximum possible advantage from it. Nothing short of an announcement of our determination to withdraw rather than to carry out an unacceptable policy will induce a sense of realism and offer a prospect of a settlement. With this end in view, it should be made clear at an early stage in the Assembly that our minds are made up. (See Annex for the draft of a statement on these lines).

24. There is a chance that the effect of this announcement may be sufficient to produce a solution (either by a recommendation of the Assembly or by direct agreement between the Arabs and the Jews) for which His Majesty's Government would feel justified in accepting responsibility.

25. We must however be prepared, should there be no prospect of this when the present Assembly ends, to make a further statement announcing the date on which British Forces and the Civil Administration would be withdrawn from Palestine. In making this statement, we should also renew our offer of British assistance to the Arabs and Jews for the purpose of facilitating any settlement on which they were able to reach agreement before we left the country.

E.B.

Foreign Office, S.W.l.

18TH SEPTEMBER, 1947.

DRAFT OF STATEMENT TO BE INCLUDED IN SPEECH BY UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE TO THE PLESTINE COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEX

The recommendations made to the Assembly by the Special Committee on Palestine are' of two kinds. There are twelve recommendations of a general character, eleven of which are put forward unanimously and the twelfth by a substantial majority of the Gommittee. These are followed by two detailed proposals for the future Government of Palestine, one supported by a majority of seven members and the other by a majority of three.

2. With the twelve general recommendations the United Kingdom Government are in substantial agreement. I wish in particular to endorse and emphasise three of these statements of principle. The first and the second, recommending the termination of the mandate and the grant of independence in Palestine at the earliest practicable date, are an exact expression of the guiding principle of British policy in Palestine. This should be sufficiently obvious from the record of our various attempts to secure agree ment on a final settlement of the problem. Nevertheless I take the opportunity of re-affirming that in this fundamental matter the aims of my Government and of the Special Constitute are identical.

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3. The other general recommendation to which I wish to draw the Committee's attention is the sixth, to the effect that the General Assembly should immediately undertake the initiation and execution of an international arrangement to deal with the problem of distressed European Jews as a matter of extreme urgency. It is the opinion of the United Kingdom Government that the entire problem of displaced persons in Europe, Jewish and non-Jewish alike, is an international responsibility and one which demands urgent action. We shall make prop sals to this end on a more appropriate. occasion.

4. I have said enough to show that there is no conflict between the general conclusions reached by the Special Committee and the broad objectives of British policy. We approach the subject of Palestine and its related problems in the same spirit.

5. As regards the future Government of Palestine it was made clear at the special session, by Sir Alexander Cadogan, that the United Kingdom Government, would be in the highest degree reluctant to oppose the Ascembly's wishes. He went on, however, to draw a distinction between accepting a recommendation, in the sense of not impeding its execution by others, and actively carrying it out by means of a British administration and British forces.

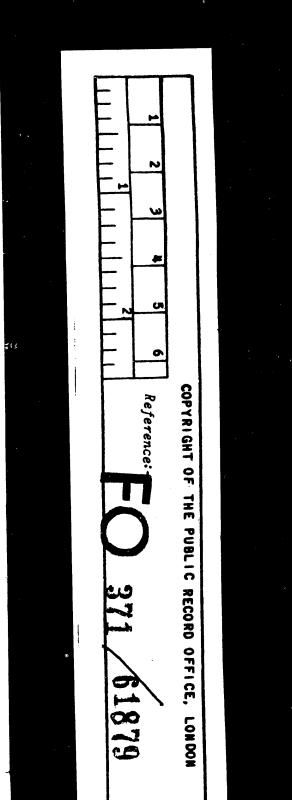
6. The attitude of my Government remains the same. It is hardly necessary for me to emphasise our readiness to co-operate with the Assembly to the fullest possible extent, and I cannot easily imagine circumstances in which we should wish to prevent the application of a settlement recommended by the Assembly. The crucial question is its enforcement, and on this I must dwell little longer.

The United Kingdom Government are ready to assume the 7. responsibility for giving effect to any plan on which agreement is reached between the Arabs and Jews. They are not themselves prepared to undertake the task of imposing a policy in Palestine by force of arms. In considering any proposal to the effect that they should participate with others in the enforcement of a settlement they must take into account both the inherent justice of the settlement and the extent to which force would be required. to give effect to it.

If the Assembly should recommend a policy which the United 8. Kingdom Government would not feel able to implement, it would be necessary to provide for some alternative authority to implement it. In that event, the United Kingdom Government would be ready to hand over the administration of Palestine to any authority designated by the Assembly as soon as that authority declared itself in a position to assume full responsibility.

I have intervened in the discussion today because the 9. Committee has before it a proposal involving certain assumptions concerning the future attitude of my Government, and the Committee is therefore entitled to know how far those assumptions are justified.

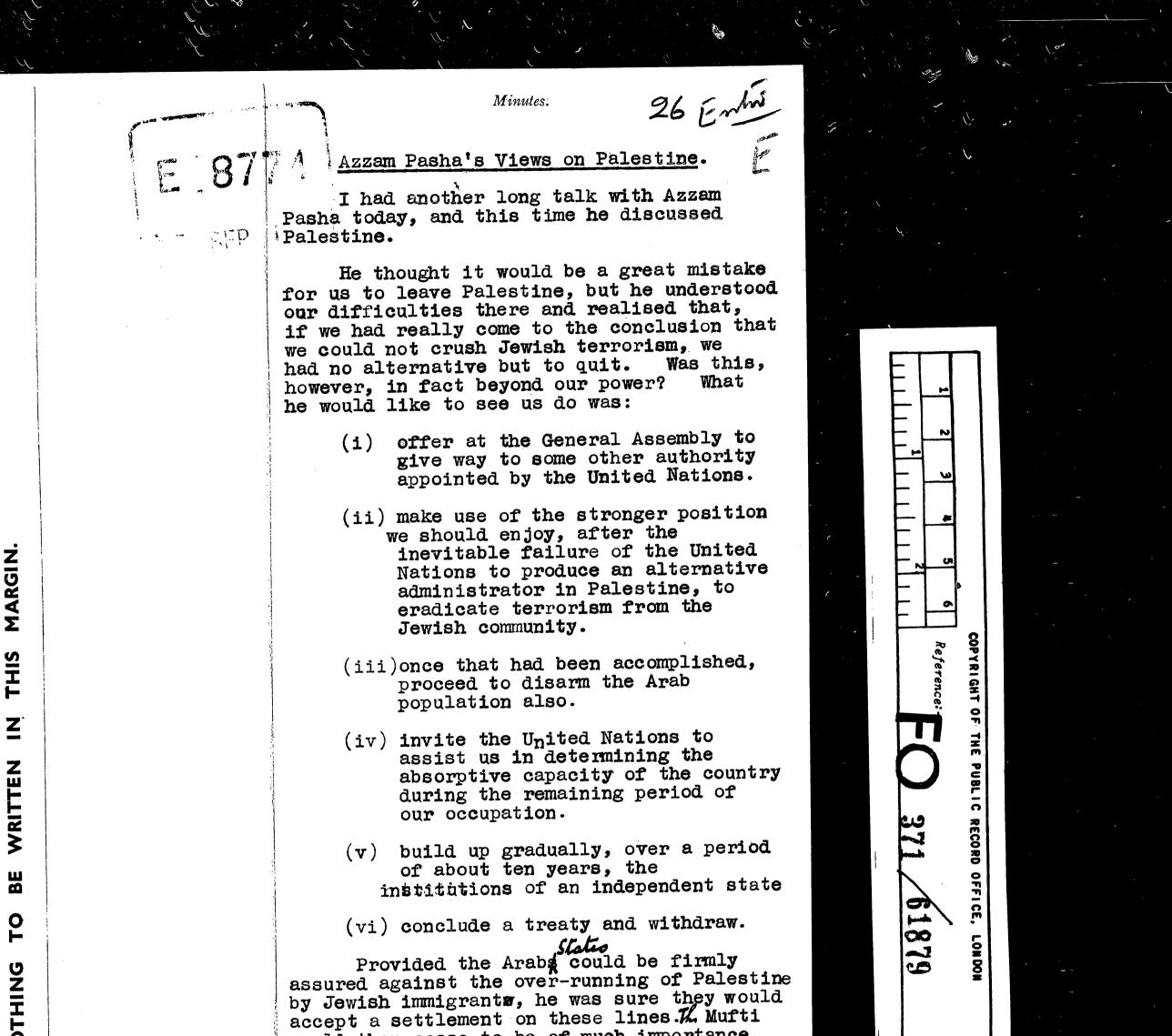
10. In conclusion, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding of our attitude and policy, I have been instructed by His Majesty's Government to state with all solemnity that, if it proves impossible as a result of the deliberations of the General Assembly to reach a sottlement, His Majesty's Government will be forced to base their policy on the assumption that they will have to surrender the mandate under which they have sought for twenty five years to discharge their obligations to facilitate the growth of a Jewish Hational Home and to protect the interests of the Arab. population. This task has now become impossible, and in the absence of a settlement His Majesty's Government must plan for an early withdrawal of British forces and of the British Administration from Palestine.



24

1.

25 E E 8774 1947 SEP PALESTINE AZZAM PASHA'S ULCOND CA Palistino. Registry Number E 87744/957/31. FROM 4 0 Minute No. M' Beeley Dated Received in Registry 13 Kpt Conversation between M'Beeley and AZZAM PASHA. Who thought it avoild be agreat mustate for stang to save Palsting have but of his reggestiens for HMY attetude towards problem. Received in Registry 23 Last Paper (Minutes.) COPYRIGHT Refere 8773 hs_Bein Cept. 23 References NO 124/9 PIBLIC 125 RECORD OFFICE, (Print) 61879 LONDON (How disposed of) (Action completed) Next Paper l 8788 38588



S would then cease to be of much importance. H.Buly 13th September, 1947 2 15/g Alvamer 15.9 Seen by Siz D. Sargent. A.A. D. Montiques rome 17/9

184 E 27 E 8788 1947 PALESTINE SFP 1949. Devisions an U.N.S.C.OP. Report. Registry Number } E 8788 957 31 New york Hence Lept H. reparts what British Caluret have decided to accept major recommendations of TELEGRAM FROM unseol mentalion laborit a rand alle filly their implementation balanit a raid alle Share Licided that a time limit for authoracial of Washington No.51.80 Dated British Kreiger stould be set. Received 22 Kept in Registry } aske whether any britisms four pet been taken 23 Last Paper. (Minutes.) 8774 we have telegraphed a summary References. of the draft statement to be made by Mr Creech-Jones to Arab ports, repeated to Warnington (Print.) B.S. Sent Cept. 23 (How disposed of.) fains 1794 1879 604 Beinut NEMAN 388 Fidda H20. amman Bogd 8/8 26 (Action (Index completed.) Next Paper. 1-8793 8945 32003 F.O.P.

Code R

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel
No. 5180D. 5.14 p.m. 22nd September, 194722nd September, 1947R. 11.08 p.m. 22nd September, 1947

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2

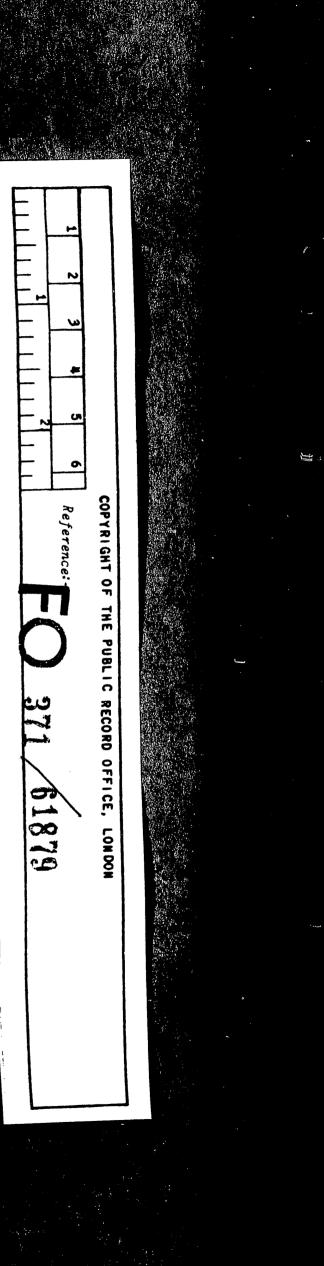
28

Repeated to: United Kingdom Delegation New York Saving

IMPORTANT uuuuu

New York Times September 21st reports from London that it is learned authoritatively that British Cabinet have decided to accept major recommendations of the Special Committee on Palestine provided United Nations participate fully in their implementation. The Cabinet is said also to have decided that a time limit for withdrawal of British troops should be set. Washington Post same date however carries U.P. report that the Cabinet has drafted new Palestine policy and has rejected both major and minor recommendations of the Special Committee, because of high cost in British blood and money which would be necessary to enforce either upon the Jews and Arabas

2. Have any decisions on the recommendations or in their implementation yet been taken?



OUTFILE Pressioned 6 11 29 Registry E8788 951 31 No. Top Secret. Secret. Confidential Qpen_ Draft. Tel. MOJT IMMEDIATE Carro 1794 SECRET Berrut 1602 Palestine. Following is final text Damascus 497 MARGIN Of statement to be made by Sedda 388 Annaver 420 Colonial Secretary at Palestine Bagdad 815 **HIS** Committee of United Nations General Assembly at 11 am WRITTEN Hopsath New York time Sept. 26th. RECORD 10im I have asked for any cypher OFFICE, ш 61879 atterations in the text as LON DON dept1. m. 1 delivered to be telegroppied immediately but you may Ζ take authentic fubstant ally Bernis will be No. 2639 hom are to be Carried out N. York TA-12 of call or to I Ends. He sept. 26

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

DIPLOMATIC (SECRET)

Cypher/OTP

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGI OFFICE

(From Permanent United Mingdom Representative to the United Nations)

Ho. 2639. September 25th, 1947. Repeated to Jerusalem Washington) <u>IMMEDIATE</u>.

66666

THAEDIATE.

GIANT.

TOP SECRET.

My immediately preceding telegram.

Pollowing is text.

[Begins]

It will be for the convenience of this Committee if I, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, make a statement at the beginning of our deliberations. I appreciate the opportunity afforded me and I shall be brief. His Majesty's Government is in a special position as the Mandatory Power at present administering Falestine. We have before us a proposal involving certain assumptions concerning the future attitude of my Government. You are therefore entitled to know before you proceed very far in your discussions to what extent those assumptions are justified.

keference:

2. I congratulate the Special Committee on the way in which they have carried through their difficult task and the expedition they have shown in presenting their report in time for consideration by this Assembly. The Special Committee have made recommendations to the Assembly, of two kinds. There are twelve recommendations of a general character, eleven of which are put forward unanimously and the twelfth by a substantial majority

/of

of the Committee. These are followed by two detailed proposals for the future Government of Falestine, one supported by a majority of seven members and the other by a minority of three.

-2-

I can say at once that the united Mingdom 3. Government are in substantial agreement with the twelve In particular they endorse general recommendations. and emphasise three of these statements of principle, the first recommending that the mandate for falestine shall be terminated at the carliest practicable date and the second recommending that independence shall be granted in Palestine at the carliest practicable date, are an exact expression of the guiding principle The record of our of British policy in Palestine. various attempts to secure agreement on a final settlement of the problem - which I will not delay the Committee by repeating - is sufficient and obvious proof of this fact. Nevertheless I take the opportunity of re-affirming that in this fundamental matter the aims of my Government and of the Special Committee are identical. The third general recommendation to which my Government directs attention is the sixth. This is to the effect that the General Assembly should immediately undertake the initiation and execution of an international arrangement to deal with the problem of distressed European Jews as a matter of extreme It is the opinion of the United Kingdom urgency. Government that the entire problem of displaced persons in Surope, Jewish and non-Jewish alike, is an international responsibility and one which demands urgent action. We shall make proposals to this end on a more appropriate occasion.

4. I would therefore only reiterate on the subject of the Special Committee's general recommendations that there is no conflict between their general conclusions and the broad objectives of British policy. We approach the subject of Palestine and its related problems in the same spirit.

5. I come now to the question of the future Government of Palestine. / I desire on behalf of His Majesty's Government to state that they endorse without reservations the view that the mandate should now be terminated. It was the original intention of the League of Nations that the mandatory regime in Palestine should lead towards independence. The situation which has since developed clearly necessitates the termination

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of the mandate. We accept this necessity and shall willingly lay down the obligations imposed upon us so that the goal of independence may be brought within realisation.

-3-

6. It was made clear by bir Alexander Gadogan at the special session of the Assembly held carlier this year that the United Hingdom Government would be in the highest degree reluctant to oppose the Assembly's wishes in regard to the future of Palestine. At the same time he drew a distinction between accepting a recommendation, in the sense of not impeding its execution by others, and accepting responsibility forcarrying it out by means of a British administration and British forces.

7. The attitude of my Government remains as then stated. It is hardly necessary for me to emphasise our readiness to co-operate with the Assembly to the fullest possible extent, and I cannot easily imagine circumstances in which we should wish to prevent the application of a settlement recommended by the Assembly. The crucial question for His Hajesty's Government is its enforcement. About that I must say a few words.

8. First, the United Hingdom Government are ready to assume the responsibility for giving effect to any plan on which agreement is reached between the Arabs and the Jews. Gecond, if the Assembly should recommend a policy which is not acceptable to the Jews and the Arabs, the United Hingdom Government would not feel able to implement it. Then it would be necessary to provide for some alternative authority to implement it.

9. His hajesty's Government are not themselves prepared to undertake the task of imposing a policy in falestime by force of arms. Likewise in considering any proposal to the effect that His Majesty's Government should participate with others in the enforcement of a settlement, they must take into account both the inherent justice of the settlement and the extent to which force would be required to give effect to it.

/10.

10. I repeat again that His Majesty's Government have determined to base their policy on the assumption that they must lay down the mandate under which they have sought for 25 years to discharge their obligations to facilitate the growth of the Jewish national home and to protect the interests of the Arab population. In order that there may be no misunderstanding of the attitude and policy of Britain I have been instructed by His Majesty's Government to announce, with all solemnity, that they have consequently decided that in the absence of a settlement they must plan for an early withdrawal of British forces and of the British administration from Falestine.

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In conclusion I may perhaps be allowed to 11. make one or two.observations on the task which now confronts this Committee. Our common aim is to bring about a settlement in Palestine which is likely to endure because it is founded on the consent of the peoples concerned. I carnestly hope that the United Nations may have more success than the United Kingdom has had in persuading the two peoples to co-operate in attaining their independence. The United Kingdom Delegation will place at the disposal of the Committee any experience or knowledge they have which may help It is also my hope that the statement it in its task. I have just made will contribute to this end. Ray I venture to add that if however no basis of consent for a settlement can be found it sechs to me of the highest importance that any recommendations made by the General

Assembly should be accompanied by a clear definition of the means by which they are to be carried out. [inds.] Foreign office please pass Immediate to Jerusalem as my telegran Ho. 71. Copy passed to Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem.]

Secret

Cypher/OTP

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO CAIRO NO.1794

BEIRUT NO. 602

DAMASCUS NO. 497

JEDDA NO. 388

AMMAN NO. 420

BAGDAD NO.818

26th September 1947

D. 6.45 p.m. 26th September 1947

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

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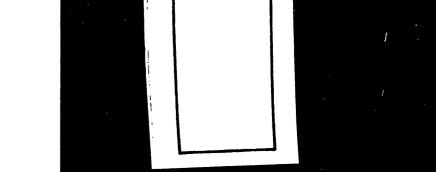
Palestine.

Following is final text of statement to be made by Colonial Secretary at Palestine Committee of United Nations General Assembly at 11 a.m. New York time September 26th. I have asked for any alterations in the text as delivered to be telegraphed immediately but you may take this text as substantially authentic.

[Begins]

[Here fellews text of New York telegram No. 2639 to Foreign Office].

[Ends]



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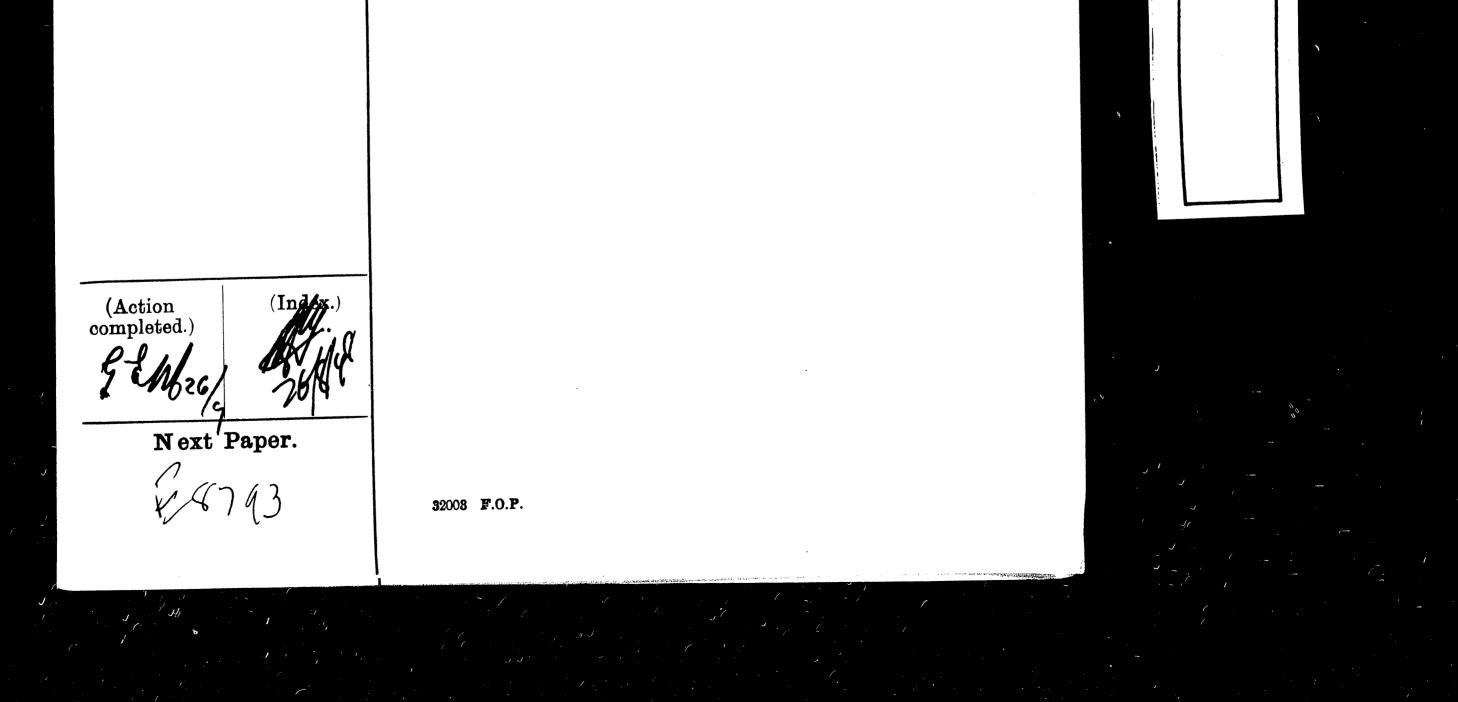
THE PUBLIC

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LON DON

185 E 35 E 8790 1947 PALESTINE SEP 67 Relating, Commenger by and Recogne. Registry Number } € 8799 957/31 Political action barmettel wind barmerique TELEGRAM FROM M'Beaumont Left 19 Bernet will send a copy. Preme whenisted Las human el Mi Acament und UT bolleoque k oull on Rim, Moinday to receive a prostert tram Agnian fourt. Enlisations respect prostert will be on line of Bongdoottel 813. No. Domarcus. Dated 410 Received in Registry \int 20 hopt 23 ~ Last Paper. (Minutes.) now please see E 8793 ŧ 15 8788 References. COPYRIGHT Referen OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, In P.P. Comend meat flip 26/9 26/9 (Print.) (How disposed of.) 61879 LON DON



[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]	
Cypher/OTP <u>CABINET DISTRIBUTION</u>	
FROM DAMASCUS TO FOREIGN OFFICE Mr Beaumont No. 410 20th September, 1947. R. 3. 55 p.m. 21st September, 1947.	
Repeated to Cairo Bagdad Jedda Amman Beirut Saving Jerusalem Saving	
2222 Beirut telegram No. 753. Twong ref. Palestine.	COPYRIGHT OF
Palestine.	GHT OF
The Political Committee of the Arab league issued a communique on the night of September 19th of which Beirut is sending you a copy.	THE PUBLI
2. The Prime Minister has summoned my United States colleague and myself to call on him on Monday at noon and 12-30 respectively to receive a "protest" from the Syrian Government. He informs me that a similar communication will be presented to British and United States representatives in all Arab capitals before September 25th.	THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON
3. Although Prime Minister would not divulge terms of this communication indications on the model by	ş CO

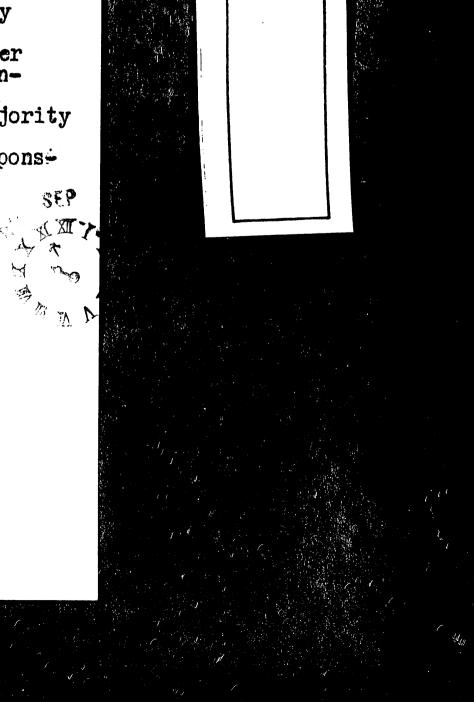
terms of this communication indications gathered by my United States colleague and myself are that it will be a watered down version of Iraqi Prime Minister's letter (Bagdad telegram No. 813) warning His Majesty's Govern-ment and United States Government in general terms that Arab opinion will not tolerate U.N.S.C.O.P.'s majority report and stating that Arab Government will hold His Majesty's Government and United States Government respons-ible in the event of its adoption by United Nations Assembly. SEP

4. Unless instructed to the contrary I shall accept communication for onward transmission to you.

term

Both President and Prime Minister have 5. expressed annoyance at latest declaration of United States [gps undec] by and large committee's majority report on Palestine.

[Note by Communications Department Repetition of undecipherable groups has been requested.]



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AMENDMENT SLIP.

CABINET DISTRIBUTION.

Damascus telegram No.410 to Foreign Office of 20th September.

Paragraph 5, line 3. For "[gps. undec.]" please read "Secretary of State in which according to local press he said that he accepted".

COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT.

26th September 1947.

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Reference:

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186 E 8703 1947 , pp Political commer que à plymon P.M. Registry Number E ST93/951/31 April " a marcier tel 1410(58790/95-1/31) **TELEGRAM FROM** treatmile summary of requiremented port 1193 15 /faid No.1. Omalula Agrind I and the allo lur UNCE P Dated HI Car that I Received L.P.C.M in Registry i 22 The stan of book State 23 Aril. A Last Paper. (Minutes.) These telegrams about 8790 Committee of The COPYRI GHT the meeting of the Political References. Owr minule. in a separate Chab feague were H.M. Refresentatives concerne OF instructions to Beint no. 577 THE PUBLIC Lo our Telegram contained particular. in blayton (E8505) Brigadier exactly out RECORD stunded to hind (Print.) tale () whatever was G Then and OFFICE, the to dismade was 61879 steps (How disposed of.) putting <u>delegales</u> from (ransjordan LON DON and implementation their proposals forward decisions. Bl The 00 57 will presimably a. These , on 06 be raised again lle mill al of the bouncil of the arab feague. October, oin previous extent, therefore, To this instructions still hold good. We might, consider the advisability Kowever nor to been on Kling pressure frincing (Index.) J since fauchi Arabia af (Action completed.) find Im officient be the most determined to H me can economic seucliens. the whole Next Paper. this opposition ì falle mag2003 F.O.P. wllafse. E8794 J.E. CABLE Now nu E8194 23/4

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Cypher/OTP <u>CABINET DISTRIBUTION.</u> <u>FROM DAMASCUS TO FOREIGN OFFICE.</u> His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires. <u>No. 412.</u> 22nd September 1947. R. 9.15 a.m. 23rd September 1947. Repeated to Amman, Cairo.

Jedda, Bagdad, Beirut, Jerusalen.

0:0:0:0

IMPORTANT.

My telegram No. 410.

Following is summary of communication presented by the Syrian Prime Minister with verbatim translation of paragraph 5. Preamable: compliments and request that His Majesty's Government's Legation transmit to you points made in the decision taken by political committee of the Arab League on September 19th.

1. Britain assumed mandate with the intention of educating the indigenous population in accordance with Article 32 of the Charter of the League of Nations. The people of Palestine always opposed the mandate. Britain on the demise of the League of Nations in April 1946 expressed the desire to continue to administer Palestine although the population still objected. You made declaration in the House of Commons in February 1947 stating that the people of Palestine were ripe for independence like other Arab peoples but illogically and despite repeated promises to the Arabs nothing was done to give effect to this declaration.

2. UNSCOP's report proposes to demolish the prospect of independent Palestine as an Arab state. The Arabs of Palestine repudiate this utterly and declare that neither His Majesty's Government nor any other authority has the right to give any portion of Palestine to Zionist [grp. undec. ? ry] a foreign element to establish a Jewish state.

3. Zionist immigration into Palestine has been accompanied by acts of violence aimed at obtaining a foothold there which will allow them to engroach later on Arab countries.

4. Paragraph 4 is an exact replica of communiqué reported in Beirut telegram No. 681 starting at paragraph 1 (a). "The Governments of Arab States previously warned" and ending at the end of paragraph 1 (b) "definite results". /5....



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OFFICE,

LON DON

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5. "Consequently Syrian Government which are still linked to His Majesty's Government by closest bonds consider it their duty to make His Majesty's Government realise the real danger menacing security and peace in the Middle East and to held them responsible for any incidents which may ensure, should any decision be taken which shall tend to dony the right of Palestine to be an independent Arab State.

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6. Compliments.

Full translation follows by bag.

See my immediately following telegram.

Cairo please repeat to Middle East Minister as my telegram No. 59.

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Reference:

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LONDON

187 41 8794 Ľ 2000 - 2000 2000 - 2000 2000 - 2000 2000 - 2000 1947 EP 1 22 PALESTINE Relation anot League Multing. Registry N**umb**er EST94/951/31. Refer Beinet lit (81 (5850/951/31) akd famir Parko before to (ft. a hike there was any truck a she report shot Political tommittee fod diadid on formation of a utilizing tommittee (10 said alog fod duiled on the establishment of a technical body on representative from cook arab 4-to le. **TELEGRAM FROM** 11' Evans. No.Beineit Dated 6 88. Received in Registry 22 hopt 24 ~ Last Paper. (Minutes.) Please su sparste minule. 8793 COPYRIGHT Referen References. ę THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, (Print.) 61879 (How disposed of.) LON DON (Action completed.) (Index M/10 Next Paper. 58860 32003 F.O.P.

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CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM BEIRUT TO FOREIGN OFFICE

 Mr. Evans
 D.
 4.10 p.m.
 September 22nd, 1947.

 September 22nd, 1947.
 R.
 7.05 p.m.
 September 22nd, 1947.

Repeated to Bagdad

Cairo Washington British Middle East Office Cairo Amman Saving Jedda Saving Jerusalem Saving Damascus Saving

SSSSS

Please pass to Washington as my telegram No. 10 and Cairo to British Middle East Office as my telegram No. 140.

secret.

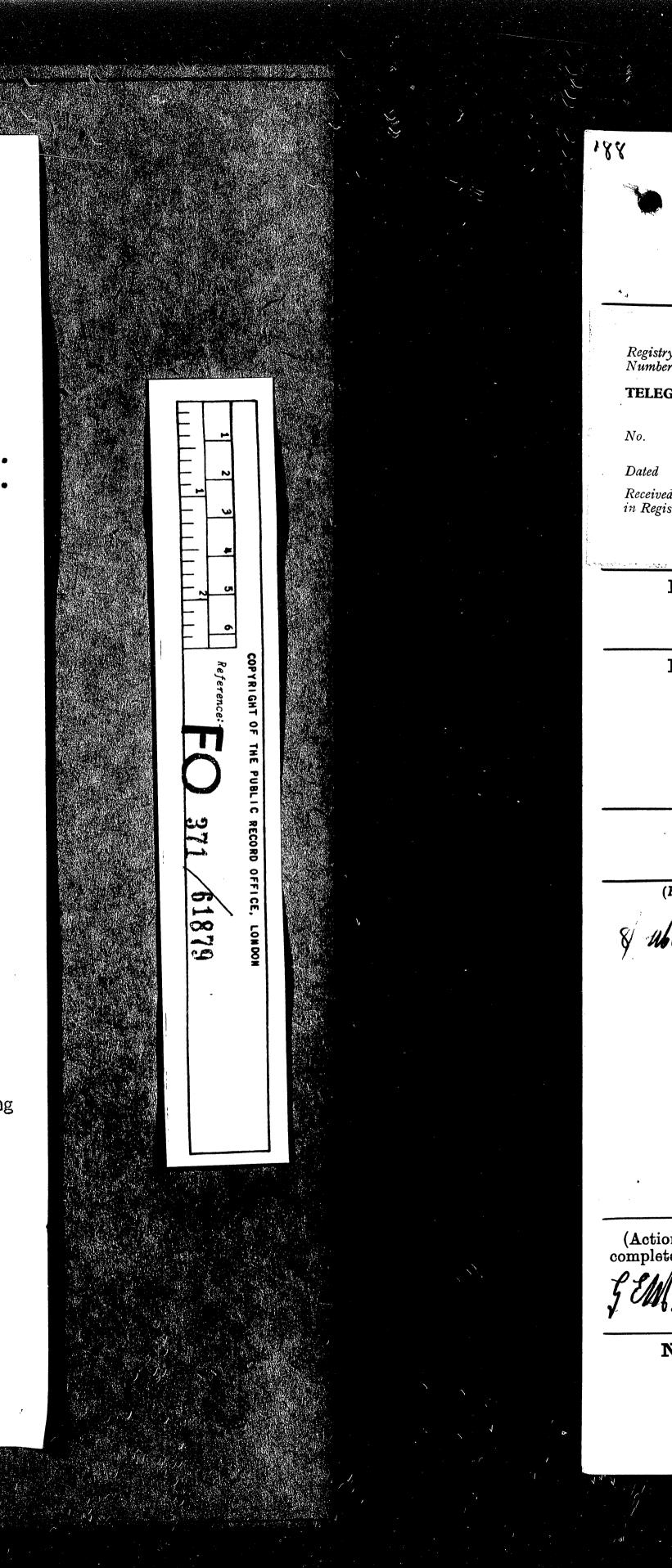
My telegram No. 681: Arab League meeting.

When I saw Samir Pasha before he left for Amman I asked him whether there was any truth in the report which had reached me that Political Committee had decided on the formation of a Military Committee. Samir Pasha said that the Committee had decided on the establishment of a technical (repeat technical) body composed of one representative from each of the Arab States and also a representative of Palestinian Arabs. The purpose of this body was to ascertain what sort of assistance the Arabs of Palestine required and to arrange necessary co-ordination. Representatives would not (repeat not) be Government officials or members of the Arab armed forces.

2. Committee also decided to advance date of meeting of Arab League Council from October 6th and according to Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs meeting has been provisionally fixed for October 2nd.



[Repeated to Washington]



188 43 E 19994 E 8860 PALESTINE 25 SFP 1017 UN Polation committee Michings. Registry Number 168860/951/31 Heret meeting of Polistine Committee will he thereaday ofternoon, to probable that Willneith Fores will make his statement of yourd meeting which a likely the **TELEGRAM FROM** I.K. Roll No. New York . Dated 2622. Received) in Registry ; an thiday 24 kgit Last Paper. (Minutes.) 8794 AB synt. 30 COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, References. Refere (Print.) (How disposed of.) 61879 & abothieson . E.O. LON DON heat 25. (Index.) (Action completed.) Next Paper. 32003 F.O.P.

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Cypher/OTP

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FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to United Nations)

No. 2622 D. 11.46 a.m. 24th September, 1947

24th September, 1947 R. 5.30 p.m. 24th September, 1947

Repeated to Washington

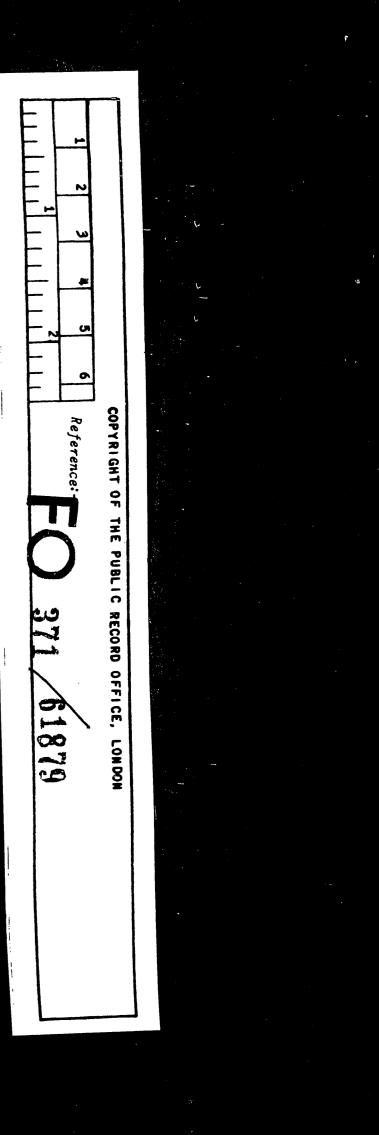
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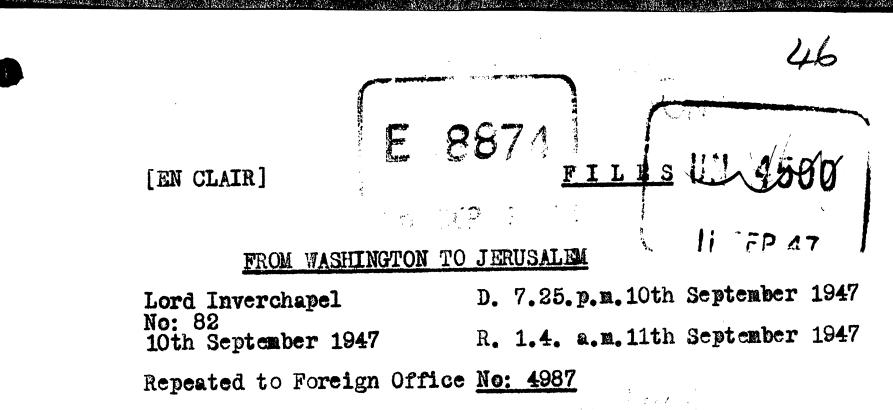
GIANT

Following for Mathieson, Colonial Office, from Martin.

First meeting of Palestine Committee will be tomorrow Thursday afternoon. It is probable that Mr. Creech Jones will make his statement at second meeting which is likely to be on Friday. He has accepted amendment of last sentence of statement as suggested in Foreign Office telegram No. 3136. Please inform Gurney. **巫** 个 *** P**今AA



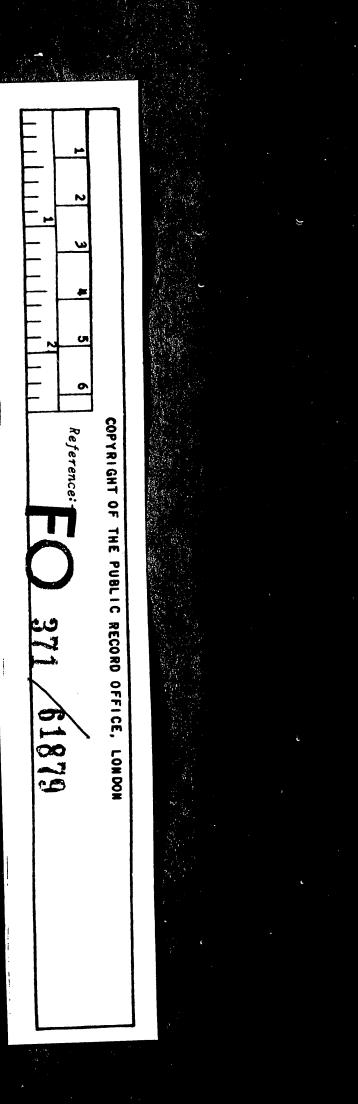
45 E 8874 PALESTINE 20 SEP 1947 accomposition in new york for the x TOSEY. Registry Number E8874/951/31. Refers Teruralem til 216(E8373/917/81) 11 K Dal will at their best it make wranginget and **TELEGRAM FROM** Kond Enverlaget No.Warkington will look accomedation from fat 17 Legget JOSE/ about contail ARK, MCKENZIE Dated 4987. Received) in Registry } 10 Sept on principal 26 ABORLITLO TERUSTILIEN 82. Last Paper. Ex860 (Minutes.) Cop C.O. fist References. et et in S. Kabble & wants, PUBLIC RECORD (Print.) Please see E 8373 OFFICE (How disposed of.) 61879 8) Tolenial Marca (Action completed.) (Index.) Next Paper. (Sold) 32289 F.O.P E 8875



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Your telegram 216.

United Kingdom Delegation New York have promised to do their best to make necessary arrangements and will see to accommodation from September 17th. They suggest that Josey should on arrival contact A.R.K. Mackenzie, Public Relations Officer in United Kingdom Delegation (61st floor Empire State Building telephone Longacre 5-2070 and 5-2071).



190 E 8875 PALESTINE 26 SEP 1347 Palertine lammunque by Lynian P.M. Registry Number 68875/951/31 Repair Domanan til 412 (E 8793/951/31) Guis til of discussion with Ryman PM. A rending of Communque & 11 Mg and **TELEGRAM FROM** 111' Beaument No.Namarcus . Dated Received) in Registry } 413 U.P. Gouit 23 Lept 26 -Last Paper. (Minutes.) interest in 8874 hickance mentioned This References. To the OPYRI ho ØA T.E.CABL 3. Bent (Print.) Porsheals on the lines para. 3, would seem to M. 26 be subling things in a little too much hut it is too late to say any thing the total to the say of the OFFICE (How disposed of.) 61879 ON DOI (Action completed.) (Index.) Next Paper. 32008 F.O.P. 8910

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Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM DAMASCUS TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

 Mr. Beaumont,
 D: 9.5. a.m. 24th September, 1947

 No. 413.
 25rd September, 1947.
 R: 11.10 a.m. 24th September, 1947.

Repeated to Bagdad,

Cairo, Jodda.

Amman,

B. M. E. O. Cairo (Cairo please pass as my telegram No.59).

Beirut Saving, Jerusalem, Saving.

AAAA Synhall

My immediately preceding telegram.

Prime Minister was at pains to counter an argument used by my United States colleague and myself on a previous occasion that it was out of place to present communication to our Governments since neither of them were represented on UNSCOP. He said Political Committee held His Majesty's Government and United States Government jointly responsible because (a) They had shown by appointment of Anglo-American Commission that they considered themselves as primarily and jointly responsible.

(b) They alone apart from Arab states had a real

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interest in the Middle East.

(c) They commanded a large block of votes in United Nations.

2. He then handed me communication and read a rough translation in French. In agreeing to transmit it I made following personal observations.

(a) I reiterated argument used above and stated in any case presentation of communication was premature since His Majesty's Government had not signified their attitude to the report. I did not use argument about menaces (your telegram No.577 to Beirut second paragraph (d) since tone of communication seemed hardly to justify it.

(b) I considered that references to Jewish terrorism were in bad taste and out of place in any /communication

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A.

any communication addressed to His Majesty's Government. It was absurd to suggest terrorism was directed against the Arabs when the world knew that it was against us and it was even more absurd to imply, as the note appeared to do, that we connived at terrorism. Prime Minister admitted that this only meant the United States Government.

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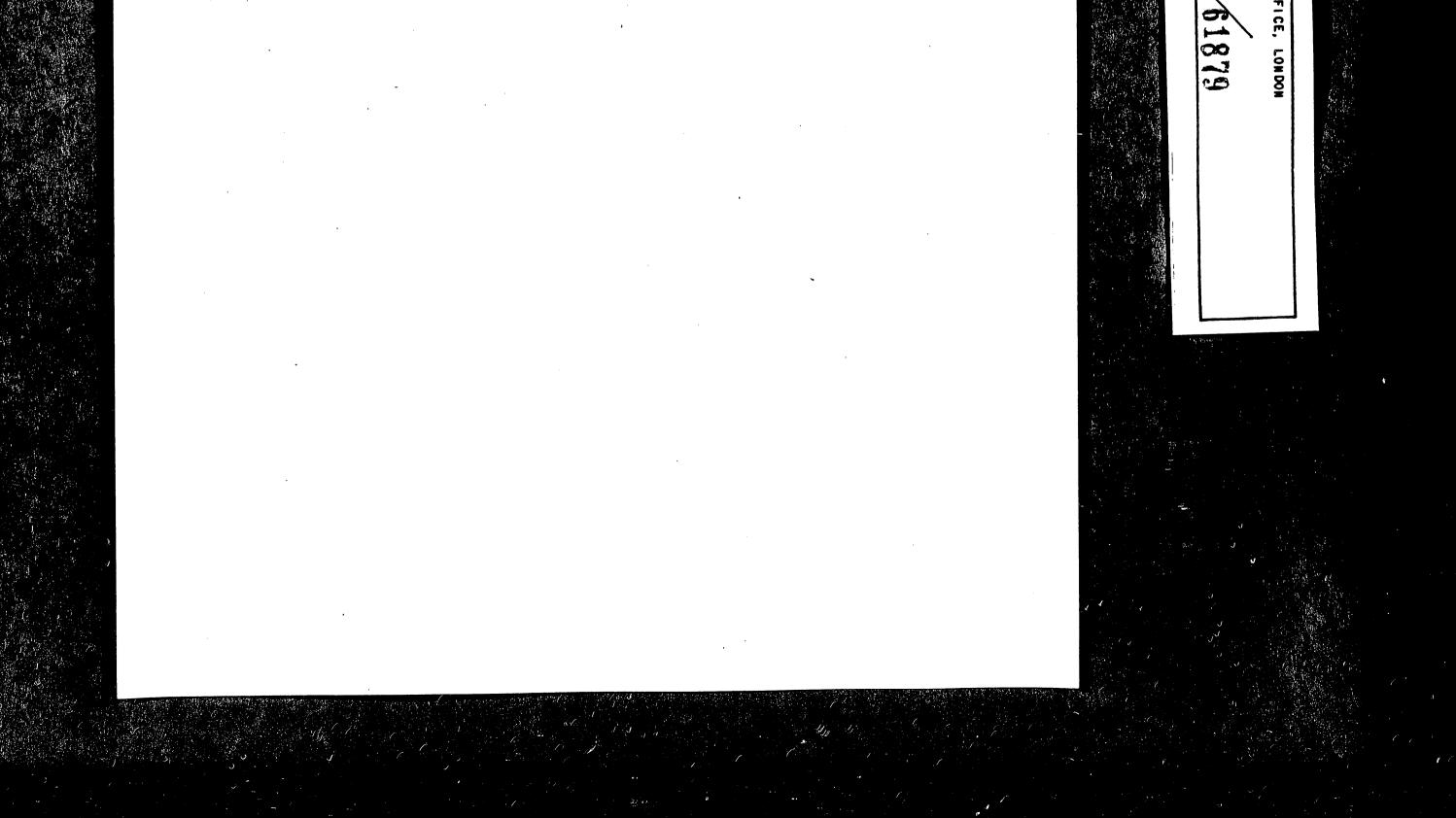
(c) I was not aware of any promises made to, the Arabs of the nature mentioned at the end of first paragraph of communication

(d) As for saying that countries represented on UNSCOP only [grp. undec.] single votes and were unimportant surely every vete counted, witness have played by Faris Kheuris' vete on Security Council.

3. By an oversight which I shall rectify when I see him about Egypt to-morrow I omitted to mention that in my opinion His Majesty's Government feel bound to hold Syrian Government responsible for any less of British lives and property or damage to property incurred by Syrian nationals in Palestine er elsewhere as a result of Syrian Government's inability 'to repress sentiments of their people's rising in revolt in consequence of the tyranny that has befallen them" (see fourth paragraph of communication and first paragraph (b) of communiqué surmarised in Beirut telegram No. 681).

4. I asked the Prime Minister finally what was the general purpose of this communication. Was it a threat? He said hastily no it was a friendly warning. It is obvious as is stated in Beirut telegram No. 678 that Syrians are far from adopting Iraqi Prime Minister's ultimatum.

5. Text of communication made to my United States colleague was identical.



50 E 8910 1947 PALESTINE SEP IN UN Palerting boundter Meetings. Registry Number E8910/-951/31. Palating boundtel Loblich fur Fineeting 25 04 **TELEGRAM FROM** Evalt was relicted Chairman, two proposals were adapted. I arah thigher bammettie and U.K. Del. No. New York. Turesh Opening should be inisted to supply information etc. 2 terors making should open with a statement by El. K. Dol. Dated Received in Registry } 2633 25- Sept 26 Last Paper. (Minutes.) 8875 I have telegraphed para. 3 **References.** to Arab posts and also the final text of the Colonial Sees statement, inhjeit to any alterations made in delivery. (Print.) Why Por. Dept. hr. Bent Sept 26 61879 (How disposed of.) , 8/ Martieson, C.O. Spec. Mese. Sent 26 the hel to. 8/ 4. O. to Bagdad 816 Beinut 600 Damesus 495 (ano/1789 Hyman ledda 386 Ilie (airo 733. DWE. (.0. Shee. Mess. Sept. 37 1 0. 121 (Action completed. Next Paper. 7493 32008 F.O.P.

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Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations)

<u>Ne: 2633</u>

25th September 1947

D. 5.37.p.m.25th September 1947

R.11.35.p.m.25th September 1947

. Repeated to Jerusalem Inmediate Washington, Saving

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IMMEDIATE

Giant.

The Palestine Committee held its first meeting on the 25th September. Evatt was elected Chairman without opposition though the Yugoslav Delegate stated that he would abstain from voting on the ground that a Commonwealth representative would be an inappropriate Chairman. The Delegates of Siam and Iceland were elected Vice Chairman and Rapporteur respectively.

2. The Committee then adopted two proposals made from the chair

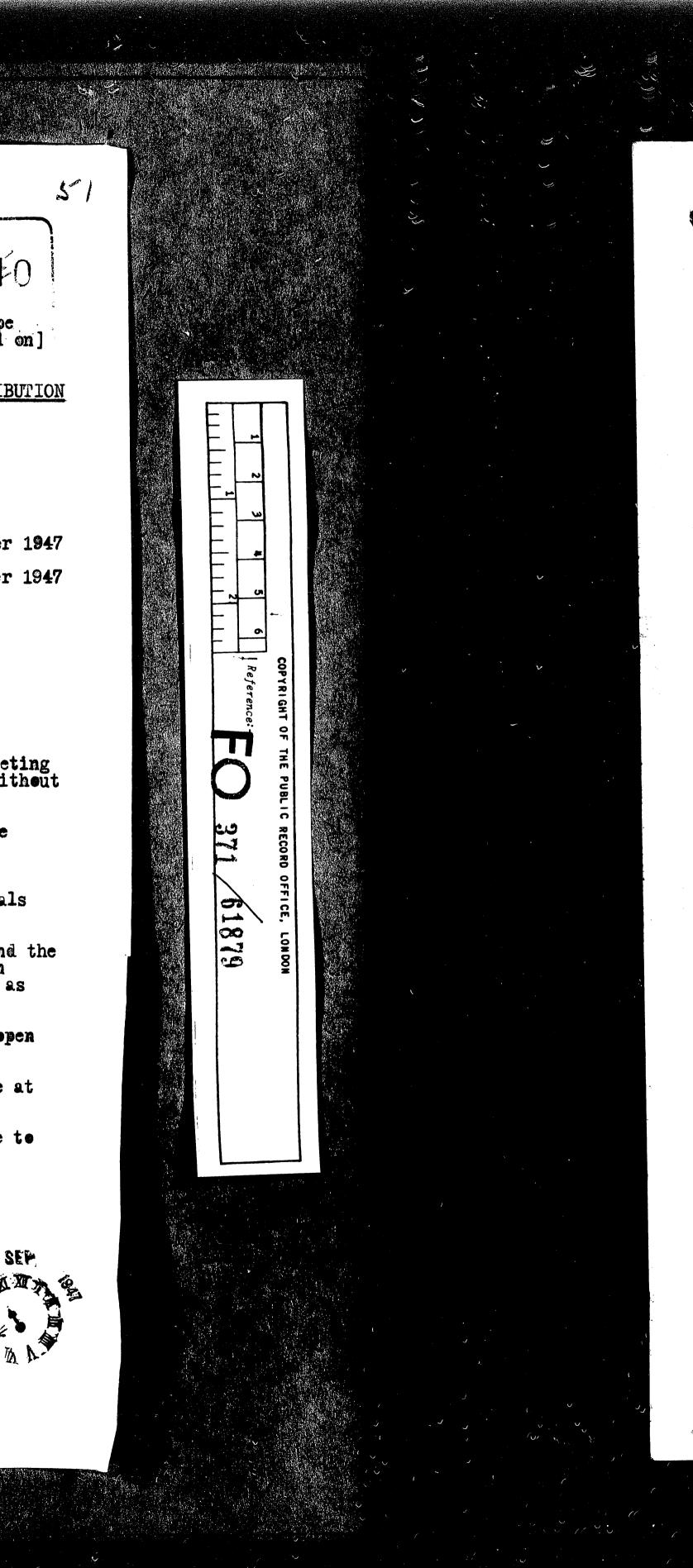
(I) that the Arab Higher Committee and the Jewish Agency should be invited to supply information to the Committee and to render such other assistance as might be required; and

(II) that the second meeting should open with a statement by the United Kingdom Delegate.

3. The statement will accordingly be made at 11 a.m. (New York time) on the 26th September.

Freign Office please repeat Innediate to Jerusalem as my telegram No: 69.

[Copy passed to Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalen].



52 31 Date Desputched 9.54 Top Secret. Secret. ConfidentiaL Resericted. Open-Draft. Tel. Bagare 816 Berny 600. Supor Vant Dangsons 495 Palestine. Carro 1789. Animan Hilo Please & cpeat to UK. **MARGIN**. Jedda 386 Deligation, N. York, all BMEO 733. THIS telegrams reporting Arab Sept 25 reactions in the Palestine Z RepeatHerusalem WRITTEN Issue. U.K. Del NYork mappinesia BE Code cyphen 61879 10 apt(. no.) **JHING** ON DON 25/9 See Bagdad No. 877 ÔZ Sept. 25 A.& E.W.Ltd. Gp.685 6/47 75,000 (33654)

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1

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Cypher/OTP

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO BAGDAD NO.816

BEIRUT NO.600

DAMASCUS NO.495

CAIRO NO.1789 AMMAN NO.416

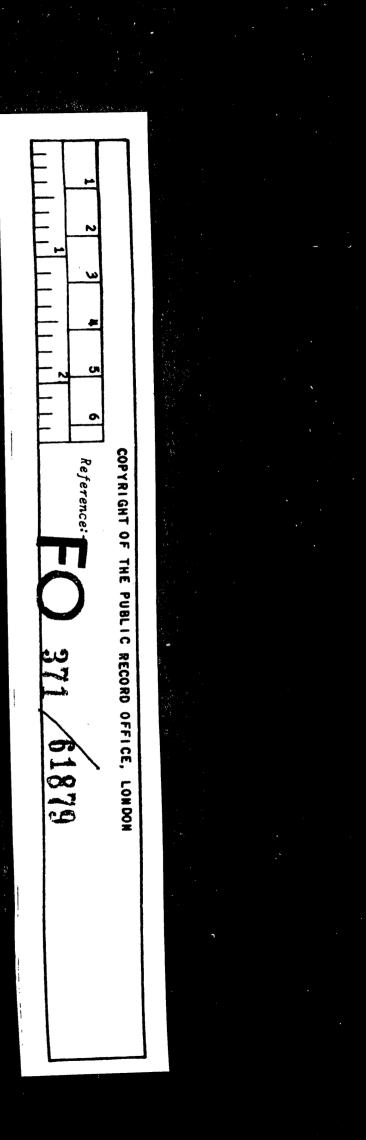
JEDDA NO. 386

BRITISH MIDDLE EAST OFFICE CAIRO NO.733

25th September, 1947. D.9.50 a.m. Repeated to Jerusalem United Kingdom Delegation New York No. 3175 BBBBBB D.9.50 a.m. 26th September, 1947.

Palestine.

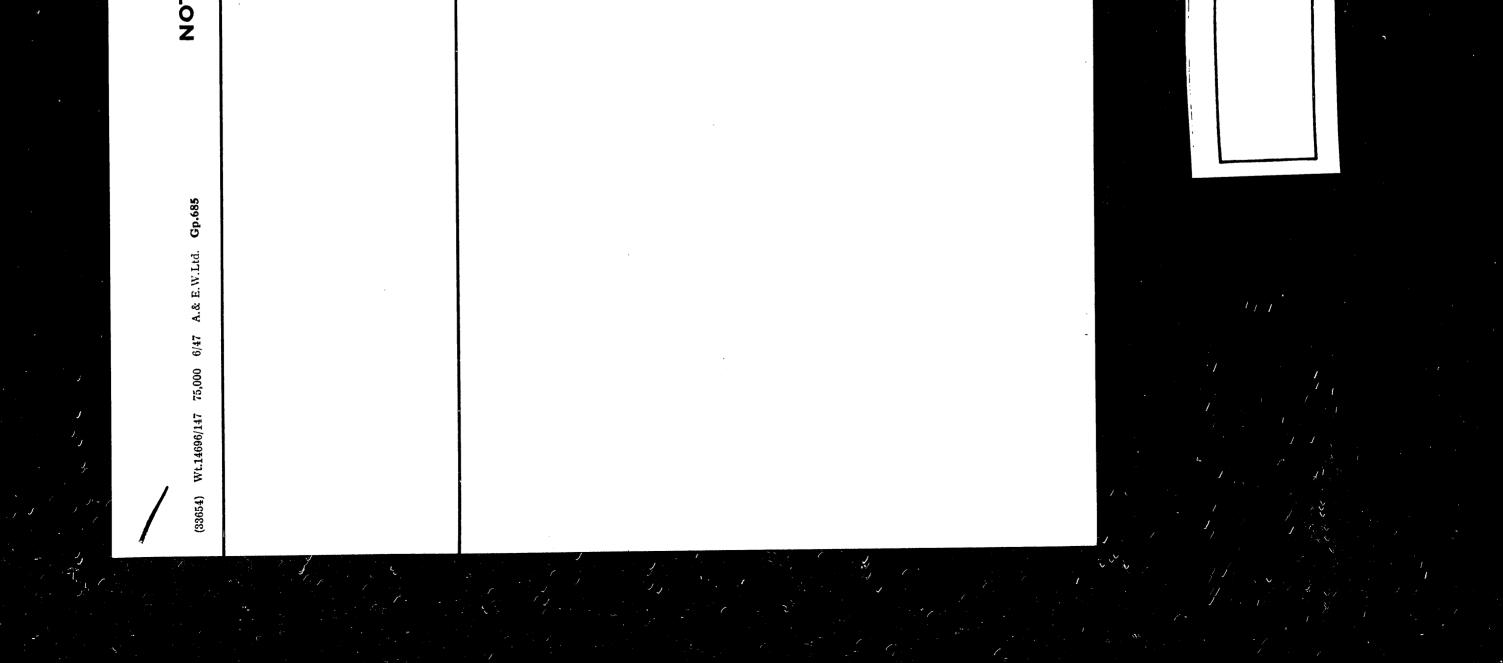
Please repeat to United Kingdom Delegation, New York all telegrams reporting Arab reactions on the Palestine issue.



54 $\frac{\text{Registry}}{\text{No.}} \in 8900 951 31$ OL Date 26/1 Top-Secret. Pespatched 12 norm Secret. Confidencial. Restricted Open. Draft. Tel. MOJT IMMEDIATE Carto 17.9.0 SECRET Bagdad 817 My tel. No. 1768 to Cairo [] Ka 387 Jea Dertit 601. Sept. 23 : Palestine] COPYRIGHT Refer Statement win be Ampan 419 Sep26 New made at 11 am York time Sept. 26 th PUBLIC Cypher JB 26 Left. RECORD depote. No. 1 OFFICE, 61879 LON DON

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FROM	FOREIGN	OFFICE	TO	CAIRO.	NO.	1790;
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				JEDDA,	NO.	887;
	· ·			DAMASC	US, I	NO. 496;
				BEIRUT	NO.	601;
				AMMAN.	NO.	419.

26th September 1947. D. 12.0 noon 26th September 1947.

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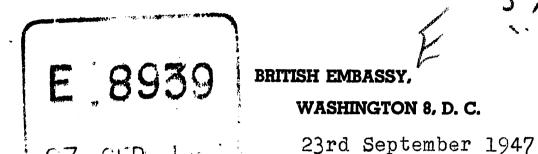
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My telegram No.1768 to Cairo [of September 23rd: Palestine].

Statement will be made at 11 a.m. New York time September 26th.

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56 192 E 8939 1947 PALESTINE SEP INCO US VIIII on UNSCOP. Report. Registry Number E 8939/951/31. the rational Lionist Administration formall Lild services a den fork 21, left N.E. FROM 6 Kanang Reumann collid the repeated during of the British tabunt to accept the majority recommendations of the U.N. Committee or encouraging durelopement. No. Warhington. Dated 200/402/47 Received 23 best in Registry 5 27 Last Paper (Minutes.) Refe Copy Joo 8910 AB sept. 29 References RECORD OFFICE, (Print) 61879 LON DON (How disposed 9f) 6/. 8.0 99 (Action completed) (Ind Next Paper 8942. 38538



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Reference

27 SFP Ref: 200/402/47

Dear Department,

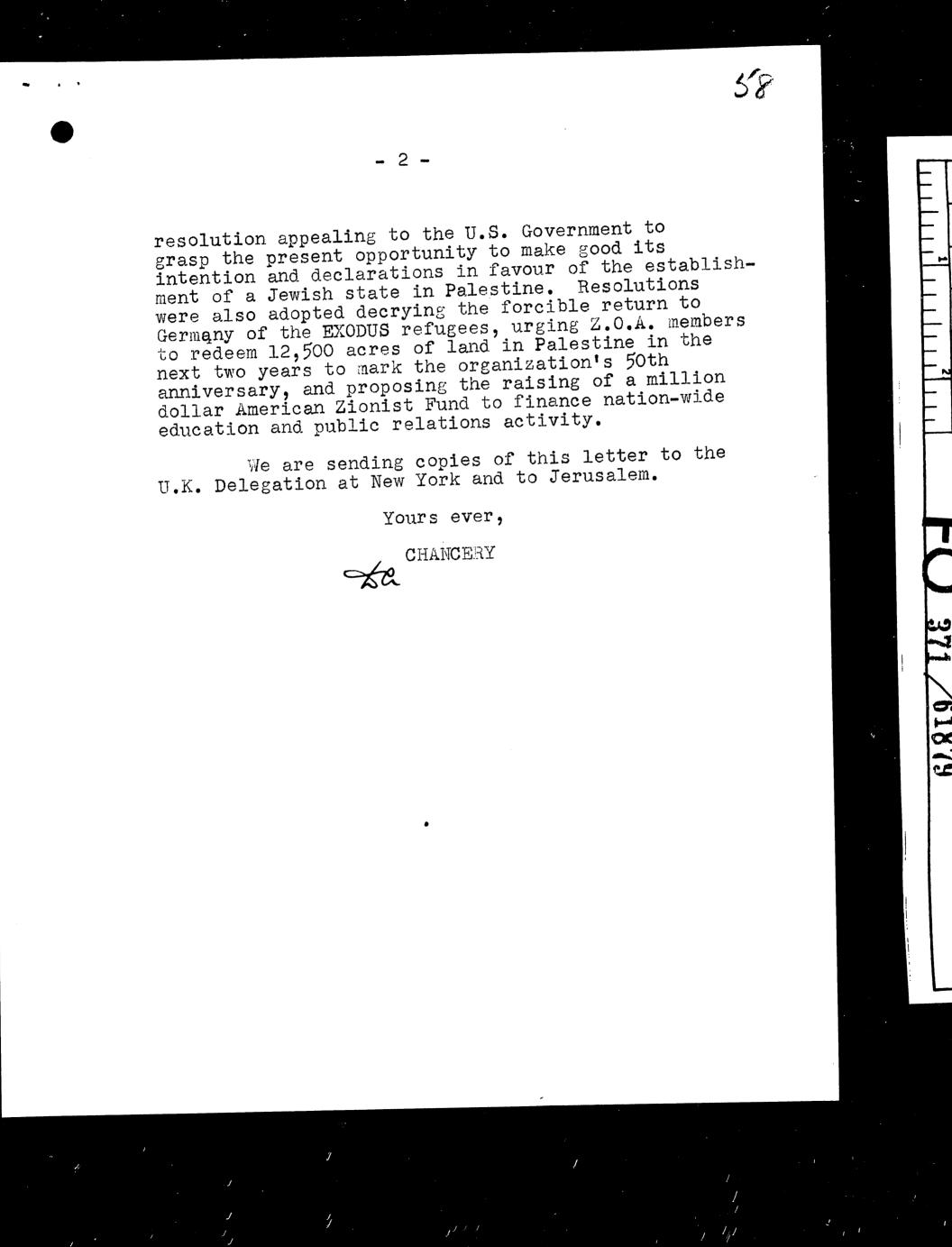
Would you please refer to our letter 15/303/47 of the 23rd September about U.S. views on the Palestine report.

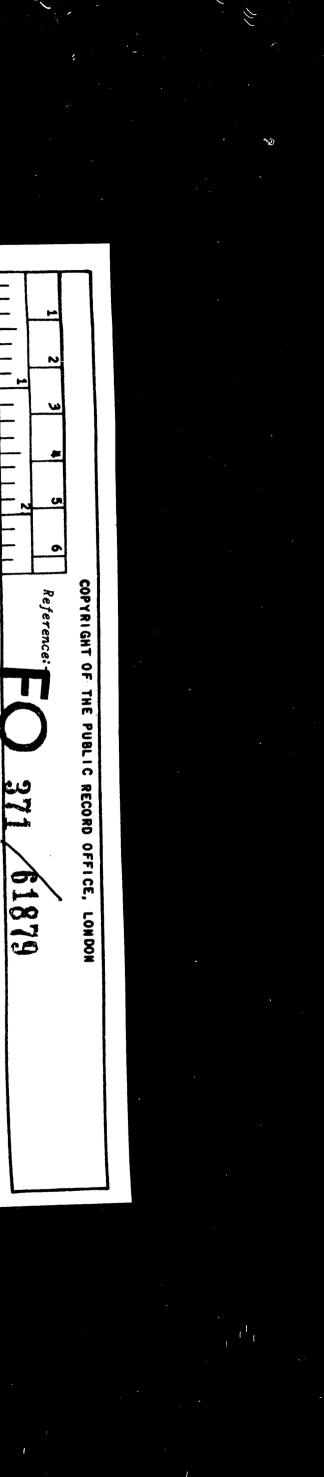
The National Zionist Administrative Council, which is the ruling body of the Zionist Organization of America between the latter's conventions, held a session in New York on the 21st September. According to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Dr. Emanuel Neumann, its President, called the reported decision of the British Cabinet to accept the majority recommendations of the U.N. Special Committee an encouraging development. He was, however, careful to indicate that it was not clear from the London reports whether the acceptance of the British Cabinet was tied to conditions and he pointed out that everything would depend upon the nature of such conditions. He said that there were indications which warranted the belief that a substantial majority of the United Nations would favour the early establishment of an independent Jewish state in Palestine and the immediate transfer of all displaced and distressed Jews who wished to go there. In view of this crystallisation of world opinion, it might not be too much to hope that even the British Government might be led at long last to abandon a position which had become morally and politically untenable by bowing gracefully to the judgment of mankind.

The meeting is reported to have adopted a

/resolution

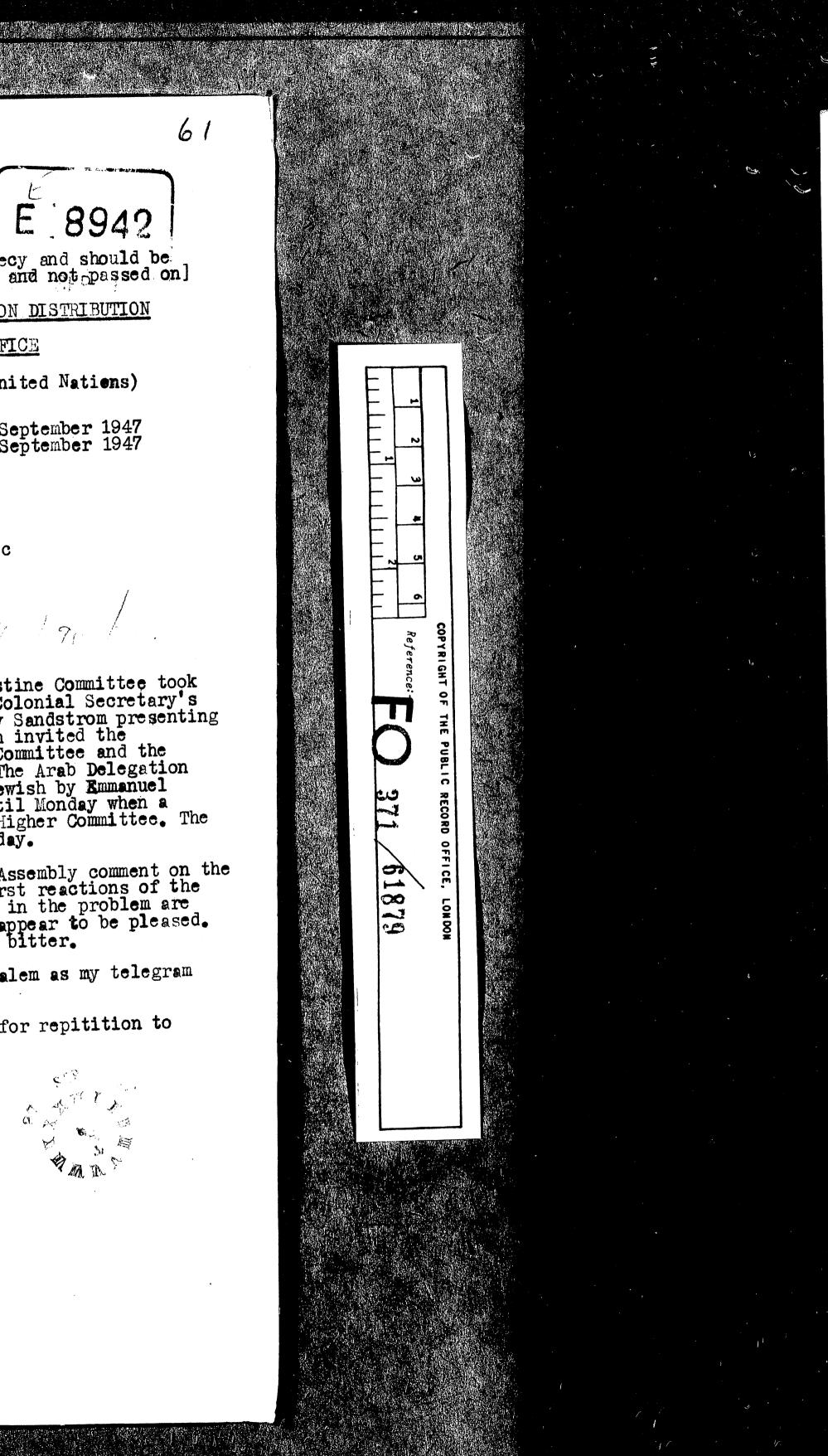
Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.





59 7 4 3 E 8942 PALESTINE C7 SED Palestial, lammittee abeetings Riping the york at 2633 (ES910/957/81) of the labor har line of a second for the marting theman invited and second of a work the great terminities and second agenery to get at the table they will be knowl or whenday and "hereaday respectively. Registry Number \E8942/917/31 **TELEGRAM FROM** U.K. Kat No.New York. Dated 120 Received in Registry 24 (Minutes.) Last Paper. 8939 J.E. CABLE References. Ref COPYRI h.s. Bent Sept. 27 (Print.) (How disposed of.) 61879 ubathieror 6.0. In P.P. Press Release SA/PAL/2 26/9 LON DON Kept, Low when JO 017.3 9 . P.P. Press Release SA/PAL/S SA/PAY 4 2/10 ·· / 10 J. P. P. Prene Release P.M./612 8/10 P.M./625 10/10 (Action completed.) (Index. 16/10 9 n-1. P. Reero Release P.M. 645 1/10 Next Paper. 28/10 32003 F.O.P. 8943 p10.

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Cypher/OTP WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

 No.
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 D.
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Repeated to Jerusalem Washington (Saving)

IMEDIATE

GIANT

My telegram No. 2633.

The second meeting of the Palestine Committee took place on September 26th. After the Colonial Secretary's speech and a colourless statement by Sandstrom presenting the U.N.S.C.O.P.' report the Chairman invited the representatives of the Arab Higher Committee and the Jewish Agency to sit at the table. The Arab Delegation was led by Jamal Husseini and the Jewish by Emmanuel Neumann. The Committee adjourned until Monday when a statement will be made by the Arab Higher Committee. The Jewish Agency will be heard on Tuesday.

2. It is too early to analyse Assembly comment on the Colonial Secretary's speech. The first reactions of the Delegations not directly interested in the problem are decidedly favourable and the Arabs appear to be pleased. Initial Zionist comment however was bitter.

Please pass Immediate to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 73.

[Copy sent to Colonial Office for repitition to Jerusalem]

TIONS ΤΕD Press Division Success, Nassay County, New York.

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INDEXED

Ad Hoc Committee on Palestinian Question 2nd Meeting.

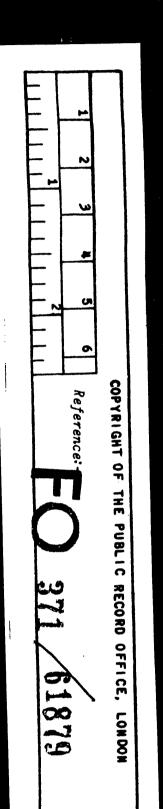
(AM) TAKE # 1 Press Release GA/PAL/2/0 26 September, 79476.

TAKE # 1 PALESTINE

Meeting this morning shortly after 11.15 a.m. under the chairmanship of Dr. H.V. Evatt (Australia), the Ad hoc Committee on the Palestinian Question first heard a statement by Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones, Representative of the the United Kingdom/Mandatory Power.

Mr. Creech-Jones stated that the United Kingdom Government are in substantial agreement with the twelve general recommendations of the report of the United Nations Special Committee on Patestine. In particular, they endorse the first, recommending that the Mandate for Palestine shall be terminated at the earliest practicable date; the second, recommending that independence shall be granted in Palestine at the earliest practicable date; and the sixth, to the effect that the General Assembly should immediately undertake the initiation and execution of an international arrangement to deal with the problem of distressed European Jews as a matter of extreme urgency.

Mr. Creech-Jones said that the United Kingdom Government are ready to assume the responsibility for giving effect to any plan on which agreement is reached between the Arabs and the Jews. But, he added, if the Assembly should recommend



a policy which is not acceptable to the Jews and the Arabs, the United Kingdom

Government would not feel able to implement it. Then it would be necessary

to provide for some alternative authority to implement it.

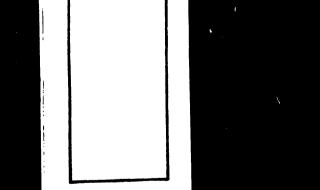
"The United Kingdom Government," Mr. Creech-Jones also said, "are not

themselves prepared to undertake the task of imposing a policy in Falestine by force of arms. Likewise, in considering any proposal to the effect that the United Kingdom Government should participate with others in the enforcement of i. settlement, they must take into account both the inherent justice of the settlement and the extent to which force would be required to give effect to it." Concluding, Mr. Creech-Jones announced that the United Kingdom Government

Concluding, Mr. Greech-Jones announced only one only must plan for an decided that in the absence of a settlement in Palestine they must plan for an early with Irawal of British forces and of the British administration from Palestine.

Mations Special Committee on Palestine.

(End of Take # 1.)



63

UNITED NATIONS

Press Division Lake Success, New York

Ad Hoc Committee on Palestinian Question Second Meeting (AM) Take #2 Press Release GA/PAL/2 26 September 1947

TAKE #2 Palestine

Referring to the Report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, Mr. Sandstrom said that no solution was possible of the Palestine problem that would be acceptable to all parties concerned, or that could objective ly be considered as entirely satisfactory.

Nevertheless, he added, a solution had to be found.

Mr. S₈ndstrom stressed the achievements of the Jewish colonists and the fact that they had mostly settled on previously uncultivated areas. Some, however, of these settlements, he added, form pockets in the Arab districts and this increases the difficulty of finding a solution inasmuch as the Arab and Jewish populations keep apart and fellow their own different ways of life.

Mr. Sandstrom mentioned the desire of the Jews for a Jewish State and the rise of Arab nationalism as further causes of difficulty. As the claims of both parties seem to be well-founded, concluded Mr. Sandstrom, only through a compromise can a solution be found for the Palestine problem.

The Committee rose at noon and will recenvene next Monday, 29 September,

at 11:00 A.M

(End of Take #2 and end of Press

Release GA/PAL/2)

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Press Division T MLake Success, Nassau County, New York

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Ad Hoc Committee on Palestinian Question 2nd Meeting Summary Press Release GA/Pac/2 26 September 1947

64 pmm

U. K. ACCEPTS UNSCOP GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS; Will Not Implement Policy Unacceptable By Both Arabs and Jews

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T

The Committee this morning heard a statement from Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones, Representative of the United Kingdom, who declared that the United Kingdom Government agrees with the twelve general recommendations of the Report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, but that if the Assembly should recommend a policy which is not acceptable to both Jews and Arabs, the United Kingdom Government would not feel able to implement it.

Mr. Creech-Jones added that in the absence of a settlement, the United Kingdom Government will plan for an early withdrawal of Eritish forces and of the British Administration from Palestine.

The Committee then heard Mr. Emil Sandstrom, Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, who explained the impossiblity of finding a solution acceptable to all parties and the necessity of reaching a compromise on the Palestinian problem.

(A chronological account of the meeting is given in Takes #1 and #2 which follow this summary.)

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UNITED NATIONS Department of Fublic Information Fress and Fublications Bureau Lake Success, New York

FALESTINE COMMITTEE HEARS STATEMENT OF SEMISH

Ad Hoc Committee on Talestine 4th Meeting SUIMARY Fress Release GA/PAL/4 2 October 1947 0 001 1547 Vera

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At today's fourth meeting, the Ad Hoc Committee on Falestine heard a statement from Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency for Falestine.

Er. Silver declared that the very identity of Falestine as a unit of human society is an achievement of Jewish history, that the country lost its separate character with the Jewish dispersion and only resumed a specific role in history when the Falestine Mandate was ratified.

Concerning Arab economic grievances, Dr. Silver said the UNSCOP and Royal Commission Reports prove that the Palestine Arabs benefitted from Jewish development.

Commenting that Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones had stated that the United Kingdom did not wish to assume sole responsibility for implementing the Report and reserved the right of refusing any cooperation in a decision it found to be unacceptable, /

/Dr. Silver asked why the United Kingdom Government had not hesitated to employ in recent years military force. It was, Dr. Silver said, the realization that an Arab-Jewish agreement was impossible that prompted the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, to turn the problem over to the United Nations.

Dr. Silver indicated the full approval of the Jewish Agency of all the

eleven unanimous recommendations made by the Committee, except the sixth one. (This calls for the General Assembly to undertake execution immediately of an international arrangement whereby the problem of the European Jews would be dealt with as a matter of extreme urgency, for the alleviation of their plight and of the Falestine problem).

Of the minority proposals, Dr. Silver said they would make of Palestine an Arab State in which the Jews would be frozen in the position of a permanent minority.

(MORE)

Of the jajority proposals, Dr. Silver observed they are a serious attenuation of the rights of the Jewish people. Coming after the creation of Trans-Jordan as an Arab Kingdom he said the partition plan proposed by the Report would confine the Jewish National Home to one-eighth of the territory originally set aside for it.

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SUMMARY

Palestine

Ad Hoc Committee on

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Regarding Western Galilee, which the majority proposal does not include in the Jewish State, Dr. Silver declared its exclusion would greatly handicap the development of the Jewish State. He also questioned the wisdom of placing all Jerusalem with the modern Jewish city, in the custody of an international trustee.

Dr. Silver declared, however, the Jewish Agency was prepared to accept the Report in order to make possible the establishment of a Jewish State and continuing Jewish immigration.

Dr. Silver agreed that an international authority under the United Nations should supervise and insure the implementation of its decisions. He agreed that whatever the solution, enforcement measures might be necessary and he added that should the forces of the United Kingdom not be available the Jewish people of releatine would provide the necessary effectives to maintain public security.

The Committee adjourned at 4:15 p.m. and will reconvene tomorrow, Friday,

at 3 p.m.

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(A chronological account of this meeting is given in Takes #1 through #5 which follow this summary.)

UNITED NATIONS Fress Division Lake Success, Nassau County, New York OREIGN O SUMMARY Ad Hoc Committee on the Palestinian Question 3rd Meeting 10 OCT 1947 LOCT 1947 LOCT 1947

The Arab Case Stated by Mr. Janal Husseini

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At today's third meeting the Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. H.V. Evatt (Australia) heard a statement from Mr. Janal Husseini, Vice-President of the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine.

Mr. Husseini declared that the Arabs have always been in Falestine and that the Zionists are conducting an invasion of that country. The Zionist case, he said, is based on the association of the Jews with Falestine two thousand years ago.

World Jewry, he said, would not claim to be one race composed of the descendants of Israel. As for religious rights, they could give no secular claim to any nation in any country.

The Balfour Declaration contradicts the Covenant of the League of Nations, said Mr. Husseini, who recilled the British promises during the first World War to assist the Mrabs in regaining their independence.

The Falestine Mandate, Mr. Husseini went on, does not implement the objects of the Mandatory system as defined by the Convenant of the League of Nations.

Mr. Husseini called the Jewish Agency a "state within a state" and described what he termed the discriminatory treatment of Arabs in Falestine in matters of illegal immigration and acts of violence.

Even if there existed any room in Falestine for an increase in the population, said Mr. Husseini, that must be left for the natural increase of the present

population.

Mr. Husseini complained of the neglect of Arab jublic education under the Mandatory Power and of economic discrimination a ainst the Arabs, both on the part of the Mandatory and the Jews.

Concluding, Mr. Husseini advocated freedom and independence for an Arab State in the whole of Falestine which would respect human rights, fundamental freedoms and equality of all persons before the law, and would protect the legitimate rights and interests of all minorities whilst guaranteeing freedom of worship and access to the Holy Flaces.

Rejecting the report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine,

(MORE)

SUMMARY GA/FAL/3 29 September 1947

Mr. Husseini declared that the Arabs of Palestine were determined to oppose with all the means at their disposal, any scheme that provided for segregation or partition, or that would give to a minority special and preferential status. The Committee will reconvene next Wednesday at 3.00 P....

(A chronological account of the meeting is given in Takes #1 through 6 which follow this surmary).

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NATIONS UNITED

Press Division Lake Success, Nassau County, New York (1M) TAKE 約 Ad Hoc Committee on Falestine

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Fress Release GA/PAL/3 Third Meeting 29 September 1947

(PM) TAKE #1 Palestine

The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Palestinian Question, Dr. H.V. Evatt, called the meeting to order at 3.15 p.m. and gave the floor to Mr. Jemal Husseini, of the Arab Higher Committee, who read a prepared statement.

Mr. Husseini said that the Falestine Arab case is simple and self-evident. The Arabs of Falestine are there where Providence and history have placed them. As all other nations, they are entitled to live in freedom and peace and to develop their country in accordance with their traditions and in hermony with universal conceptions of justice and equity.

The Arabs, he declared, are and have always been in actual possession of Talestine and thus have one binding, lawful and sacred duty: to defend it against all aggression.

No matter, said Mr. Husseini, with what apparel it is clothed, religious, humanitarian or political, the Zionist movement for the possession of Falestine is nothing but an invasion that aims, by force, at securing and dominating a country that is not theirs by birth-right.

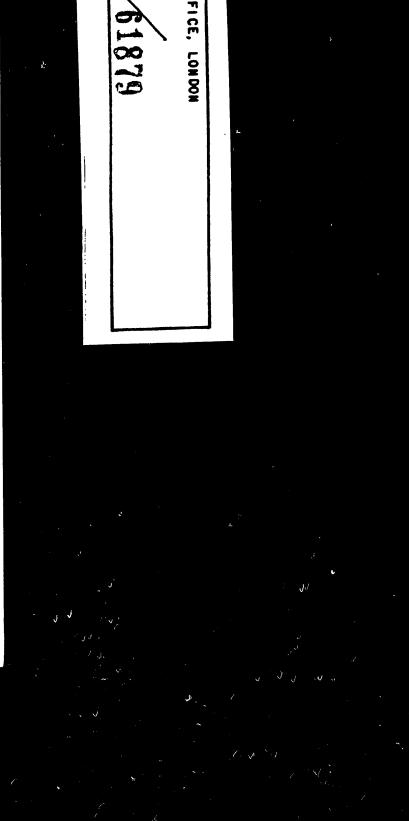
On one side, therefore, there is self-defence, on the other side an aggression, he said. The raison dietre of the United Notions is to assist self-defence

against aggression.

Investigation and fact-finding, said Mr. Husseini, should have, by all means, been set afoot a long time ago. When enquiries are conducted for the removal of injustices, they are understandable and commendable. But when they take the course of finding ways and means to cover and justify aggressive acts and to recommend unjust and absurd projects, they become hazardous and futile,

Referring to the previous 18 investigations in the past 25 years, when "such few recommendations as were made in favor of the Arabs were ignored by the Mandatory and those in favor of the Zionists were carefully enforced", Mr. Husseini leclared:

(MORE)



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"It is for this and other reasons that were duly communicated to the United Nations that we refused to appear before the Special Fact Finding Committee on Falestine. Otherwise, I desire to assure you in the name of the committee that repre ents the Arabs of Falestine of our great veneration for your august body, and to impress upon you the fact that we look to the United Nations for justice and equity, and we pin our faith and find our salvation in its Charter."

-2-

In their life or death struggle against Zionism, said Mr. Husseini, the Arabs have nothing in common with anti-Semitism. In Falestine, the Arabs had no record of a single clash with the small Jewish community, before the British occupation, because there existed no political designs over that county.

Mr. Husseini then went on to say that the Zionist claims over Falestine, to which, he said, the Jewish position in the diaspora and their political influence in the capitals of the world, gave undue support, have no legal or moral basis. The Zionist case, he said, is based on the association of the Jews with Falestine 2000 years ago. If that claim had any legal or moral value, the Arabs could have better and stronger claims over Spain, parts of France, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and even parts of India, Russia and China, he said.

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The Zionists, Mr. Husseini added, say that they have a special religious connection with Falestine, but so do the Moslems and Christians. Religious rights can give no secular claim to any nation in any country.

(END OF TAKE #1)

NATIONS UNITED Department of Public Information Press Division Lake Success, Nassau County, New York

Ad Hoc Committee on Palestine Third Meeting

means.

(PM) TAKE #2 Press Release GA/Pal/3 29 September 1947

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(PM) TAKE #2 PALESTINE

Finally, said Mr. Husseini, the Zionists claim the establishment of a Jewish National Home by virtue of the Balfour Declaration. Great Britain, he said, had never owned Palestine to dispose of it. The Balfour Declaration, declared Mr. Husseini, contradicted the Covenant of the League of Nations, and was "an immoral, unjust and illegal promise."

Referring to the British contention that the said promise contained two obligations, one to establish a Jewish National Home, and the other to safeguard the rights of the indigenous population, Mr. Husseini declared that no one could seriously suppose that the establishment of a national home for a people on top of the national home of another people could be achieved without undermining the rights and interests of the latter.

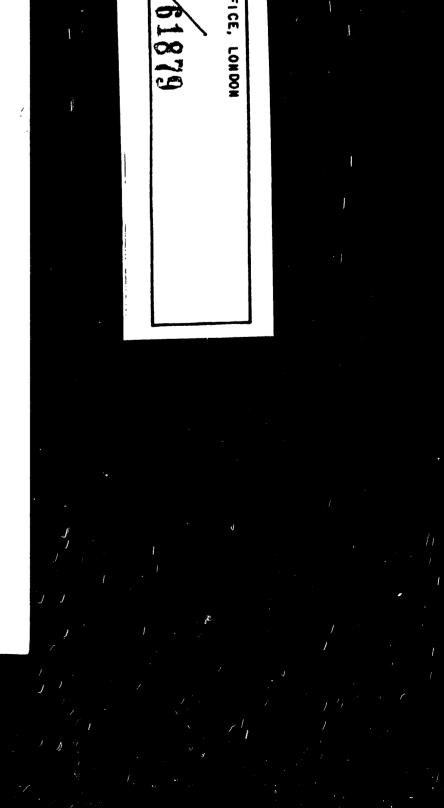
Great Britain, Mr. Husseini continued, as one of the greatest powers, and the Zionist organization, the most influential association in the capitals of the world, joined hands 30 years ago, to execute a policy in Palestine that aims at the destruction of the national existence of its Arab owners.

The two powerful allies, he said, had one point of difference in the execution of their destructive policy, and that was one of method and duration. This difference, he said, continued to grow after 1920, until it has waxed in the present campaign of Jewish terrorism.

But there was no difference in substance, Mr. Husseini said. The Zionists would destroy the Arab structure in Palestine precipitately by successive quick blows, charged Mr. Husseini, and the British would only dissolve and liquidate the Arab national existence in Palestine by leisurely and smoother

Mr. Husseini then recalled the Arab national awakening since the middle of the last century, and the promises given by Great Britain to assist the Arabs i: regaining their independence, a promise, Mr. Husseini stressed, from which Palestine was not excluded.

(END OF (PM) TAKE #2)



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TAKE #3 PALESTINE

When the Balfour Declaration was proclaimed, said Mr. Husseini, vehement protests surged out from the Arabs of Palestine and representative Arabs of other territories. The Sherif Hussein who was responsible, on the Arab side, for the British pledges, sent an unequivocal and sharp objection. A special envoy was sent out from the British Government to reassure him that the Balfour Declaration meant only a spiritual Jewish Home, and not a political one, and that it would have no effect on Arab rights or freedom.

These reassuring statements, said Mr. Husseini, were made by the same Cabinet that issued the Ealfour Declaration, and they should be taken as its real and true interpretation.

Mr. Husseini then declared that Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which defined the objects of the Mandatory system, states that the rights and interests of the indigenous population under the Mandate become a sacred trust of civilization in the hands of the mandatory.

But, he added, the Palestine Mandate does not implement this promise, for its object is to create a home for a people who were not in Palestine, and who have no direct relation with the indigenous population. Furthermore, he said, the inhabitants of Palestine, and the government which they were supposed to constitute and

for whose assistance the British Government got the Mandate, have no place or

existence in this British combination.

"Deprived of their rights, the Arabs were rendered helpless spectators to behold the funeral of their national existence passing slowly before their eyes;" Mr. Husseini continued. "This policy and that atmosphere in general continue to the

present day."

(End of Take #3)

UNITED NATIONS Department of Public Information Tress Division Lake Success, Nassau County, N. Y. Ad Hoc Committee on Falestine Third Meeting (PM) TAKE #4 (PM) TAKE #4

Palestine

Mr. Husseini then said that the Jewish Agency had over-stepped its original limits and, through Jewish influence abroad, wielded such powers that made it a state within the state.

"The Agency was able, under the eyes of the Administration to form semi-secret military forces by means of which it bullied the Government "declared Mr. Husseini. "Whenever the Government showed any signs of shaking the Agency's power of intimidation, the whole Jewish world rose up, and through its influence in the press, put up a huge chorus of baseless complaints that aroused human sympathies and enlisted the support of the uninformed masses".

In this manner, charged Mr. Husseini, the Jewish Agency pushed the British Government to limits beyond those contemplated for the execution of this policy and caused the U.S. Government to forsake its principles of democracy in Zionist support. COPYRIGHT

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The U. S. Government, said the Arab spokesman, has permitted activities and fund-raising designed to flout the laws of Falestine and to subvert peace and order, "contrary to the attitude which the same government is adopting with regard to the allegations of subversion of peace and order in another country."

Mr. Husseini declared that there are two scales of justice in Palestine, one - less favorable - for the Arabs, and one - more favorable - for the Jews.

Mr. Husseini declared that Article 6 of the Mandate obviously imposed two clear and separate conditions for the regulation of Jewish immigration: (1) The preservation of the rights and position of the indigenous population, and (2) the existence of suitable conditions. But, he added, both of these protective conditions were ignored by the Mandatory.

We submit, said Mr. Husseini, that even if there exists any room in Palestine for an increase in the population, which is not the case, that must be left for the natural increase that has attained the figure of 80,000 per year.

(MQRE)

With this average, the population of Palestine without immigration will be doubled in less than 20 years, and will make of Palestine one of the most densely populated countries of the world.

Falestine GA/PAL/3

Mr. Husseini then passed on to the matter of public education in Falestine. Under the Turkish regime, he said, when the budget of the Palestine districts was less than 5% of the present budget, 70% of the Arabs were illiterate in Falestine. This situation has hardly changed during the last 30 years.

In the economic field, Mr. Husseini continued, discrimination against the arabs is still more apparent. The Arab economic structure in Palestine is mainly agricultural, that of the Jews is predominantly connercial and industrial. The It has been/calculated policy of the Mandatory and the Jewish Agency, he said, to frustrate and raise obstacles in the face of arab a ricultural development, and assist Jewish industry.

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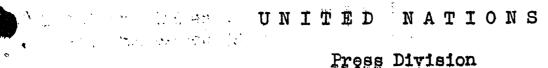
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Ad Hoc Committee on Palestine Third Meeting

(PM) Take #5 Press Release GA/PAL/3 29 September 1947

(PM) TAKE #5 Palestine

To increase Arab economic difficulties, Mr. Husseini went on, the Jewish Agency and its satellite organizations adopted an economic policy of complete Jewish exclusiveness.

Mr. Husseini then referred to what he called the Government's discriminatory policy in the financial field, charging the following points:

The Jewish minority one-third of the public, gets nearly one-half of the benefits of the budget, and the Arab two-thirds of the population get the other half.

During the last 7 years, Jewish local authorities representing one-third of the population got 77% of the loans given by the Government.

Jewish local authorities benefited by 89% by the special loan funds of \$10 million granted for housing and other purposes.

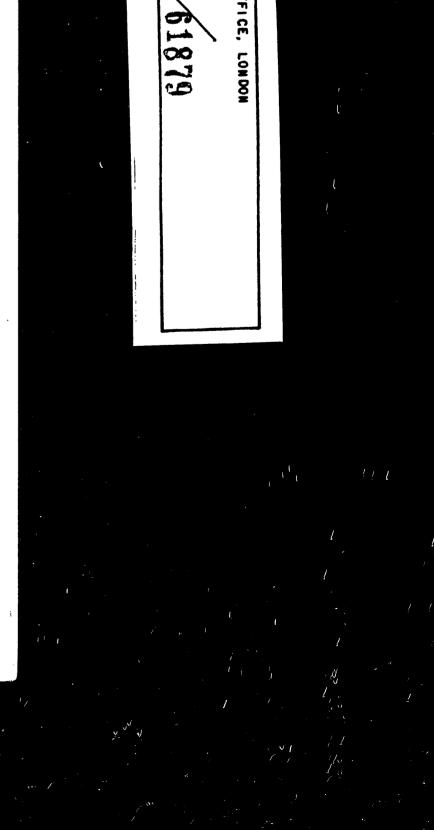
Over the period of the last 10 years, Jewish local authorities have received 62% of the grants-in-aids from public funds.

Mr. Husseini then recalled the efforts made in the past to solve the Jewish problem and said:

"Great Britain had, over forty years ago, generously offered them Uganda for a national home. The father of practical Zionism, Dr. Herzle, who strove to

relieve distressed Jews in any territory, accepted the offer, but it was turned down by the Zionist organization. Now, Soviet Russia has an open offer in Birobaijan, in which thousands of Jews are leading a happy and safe and independent life -but the Zionists will not hear of it. Both these territories are large and fertile enough to relieve millions of Jews from their distressful conditions, in a ranner which Palestine could not do. Palestine is a tiny country of only 10,000 square miles, more than half of which is uncultivable. The Zionist organization loes not want Palestine for the permanent solution of the Jewish problem or the celief of the Jews in distress. They are after power, they are after the central and strategic position of Palestine that neither Uganda nor Birobaijan possesses..."

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Mr. Husseini said that the peoples of the southern and parts of the eastern board of the Mediterranean Sea from the north of Africa throughout Egypt to the Persian Gulf and from the Turkish borders to the Indian Ocean, speak one language and have the same history, traditions and aspirations. One of the greatest political achievements in the world that served as a bulwark of peace and stability was the fusion of several nations into one homogeneous entity. The USA, the UK and the USSR were all created homogeneities that proved of great service in the maintenance of regional and world peace.

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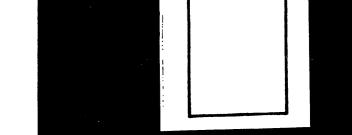
29 September 1947

It was illogical, therefore, he said, that the United Nations, the peacemaking machinery of the world, should lend a helping hand to break up an existing natural old homogeneity as that of the Arab world by the introduction in its midst of an alien body as contemplated by sponsors of a Jewish State in Palestine.

(End of Take #5)

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Ad Hoc Committee on Palestine Third Meeting (PM) TAKE #6 Press Release GA/PAL/3 29 September 1947 ノフ

(PM) TAKE #6 Palestine

The solution of the problem that was created by the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, said Mr. Husseini, was that the Arabs of Palestine, who constitute the great majority, set up a free and independent state.

After welcoming last Friday's declaration of the British Government, Mr. Husseini outlined the following principles for the future constitutional organization of Palestine:

1. That an Arab State in the whole of Palestine be established on democratic lines.

2. That the said Arab State of Palestine will respect human rights, fundamental freedoms and equality of all persons before the law.

3. That the said Arab State of Palestine will protect the legitimate rights and interests of all mincrities.

4. That freedom of worship and access to the Holy places will be guaranteed to all.

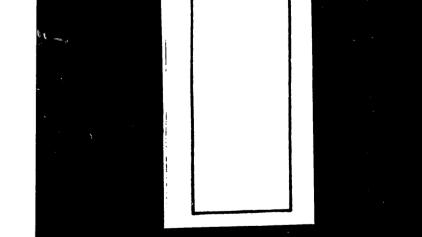
As for the Report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, Mr. Husseini declared that it could not be a basis for discussion.

That report, he said, contains two schemes both of which are based on considerations that are, in the opinion of the Arabs of Palestine, inconsistent

with and repugnant to their rights, the United Nations Charter, and the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The Arabs of Palestine are, therefore, he said, sclidly determined to oppose, with all the means at their disposal, any scheme that provides for the dissection, segregation or partition of their country or that gives to a minority, on the ground of creed, special and preferential rights or status.

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STATEMENT ON THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION

By Dr. T.F. TSIANG, Chinese Representative, before Ad Hcc Committee on Palestinian Question

Mr. Chairman:

In participating in the debate on the Palestinian Question, the Chinese Delegation is at a disadvantage. In the long history of my people, we have never faced a problem of this nature. In one of our oldest provinces, we have had with us for some six or seven centuries a Jewish community. It is, however, only in recent years when historians and anthropologists called our attention to this group that we realized that we had some Jews in the very heart of our country. Throughout the centuries of their quiet existence, the Government of China passed no law and took no measure against or in favor of the Jews in Honan. In fact we have not been conscious of their being different from other Chinese. They have had, of course, their own temple and maintained their own religious services, which must be different from the religious practices in the other temples of China, but the people took for granted that it was not their business to pry into the affairs of their neighbors.

In more recent years, we have had Jewish people from almost all countries of the world but we take them to be Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, Italians or whatever their nationality may be, in no way different from other foreigners who have come to our country on a variety of objects.

As a result of the horrible prosecutions under Hitler, a considerable number of Jews took up residence in China, mainly in the city of Shanghai. During the post-war period it was one of my duties as Director of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (CNRRA) to do what we could for these unfortunate Jews who had been segregated by the Japanese in an artificial ghetto. Affthough we had on our hands an enormous number of victims of the war who needed relief badly, we allocated to these Jewish guests a treatment somewhat better than we gave to our own destitute because we felt hospitality required us to do that. We have in Shanghai, therefore, a foreign refugee problem, but we have not had a Jewish problem. Mr. Chairman, I say all this without the least intention to hint at any superiority that we Chinese might have. I say all this in true humility, to explain the embarrasment I find myself in while sitting as Chinese representative on the Ad Hoc Committee.

Because of this background, we do not understand anti-semiticism. Neither do we understand Zionism. The anti-Jewish pogroms which my people read in history books and the anti-Jewish cruelties under the Nazi regime which my people more recently learned through the press, have all been incomprehensible. Although cur sympathy is naturally with the Jews, and although in favor of doing all we can for their relief, I am afraid that we from China have not understood all the complications and complexities of the Palestinian problem.

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Among the unanimous recommendations of our Special Committee on Palestine, there is one which is very simple and which we think deserves our immediate attention. I refer to Recommendation 6 which states, "The General Assembly undertake immediately the initiation and execution of an international arrangement whereby the problem of the distressed European Jews, of whom approximately 250,000 are in assembly centers, will be dealt with as a matter of extreme urgency for the alleviation of their plight and of the Palestine problem." Well, Sir, it is clearly unfair and it might be physically impossible to send all the 250,000 Jews in displaced persons camps in Europe to Palestine. Whatever solution we might find for the Palestinian problem, we must do something for the Jewish refugees apart from and in addition to Palestine.

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In handling the Palestinian problem, we must at one stage or another appeal to the nobler sentiments among the Arabs. It appears to me then that the other nations, in many respects more fortunate than the little country of Palestine, should set an example in generosity. If the Assembly should fail to establish the principle of proportionate sacrifice among the nations, what we may have to say to our Arab friends would be without moral cogency.

Now I wish to come to the Palestinian problem itself. Through the course of this debate I have heard historical, legal and humanitarian reasons advanced with eloquence and force in support of an independent Jewish state in Palestine. As I listened, the reasons advanced seem to be all compelling but after some ecol reflection I must confess that I have not been able to find a chain of reasoning which is so conclusive as to establish, beyond possibility of dispute, the Jewish title to Palestine. On the other hand, other speakers have put forward learned reasons based on history, law and equity, showing how the Arab claim to Palestine is as good as that of any other people to the land which they occupy and possess today. I cannot say that I accept all the Arab arguments, but I must state that my feeling is that the Arab claims have considerable force on ground of history, law and equity. We might do well by giving due recognition to their claims, so as to reassure our Arab friends that we are not animated in the least by any ill-will towards them.

After we have decided to make our proportionate contribution to the solution of the Jewish refugee problem and after we have given our due recognition to the special position of the Arabs in Palestine, we will be in a good position to request our Arab friends to co-operate with the United Nations and with the Jewish Agency in fostering a National Home for Jews in Palestine. What form that National Home should take, my Delegation has no particular preference.

The majority report of the Special Committee recommends the partition of Palestine. We have been told in unmistakable terms by the Representative of the Arab Higher Committee that the partition of Palestine will be resisted with force. I regret that the Representative of the Arab Higher Committee threatened touse force but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that in the past force has been used, blood has been shed, and that even today the little country of Palestine is suffering from physical violence. We must take into consideration the possibility of a bloody conflict if we try to enforce partition on Palestine.

The Charter of the United Nations has many provisions, calculated to promote objectives which we all consider to be good and desirable. However, it is obvious that the primary objective of us all is to prevent aggression and to maintain the peace among nations. The Charter allows us to resort to

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the use of force only on one account, namely, resistance to international aggression. Now the report of the majority of the Special Committee recommends that we should take a course of action, not conclusively justified by history, law or equity, and we find that this recommended course of action will most probably be the signal for an armed conflict. Under such circumstances, my Delegation hesitates to support the partition of Palestine.

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I regret to say that my Delegation has no more constructive suggestions to make. I wish we had something concrete to offer. We would be glad to contribute whatever we can to promote a solution of the Palestinian problem not involving the use of force, in other words, a solution which would be acceptable to both parties to the dispute.

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TIONS N UNITED af Public Information Press and Hublications Bureau FOREIGN OFFICE Lake Success, New York Press Release PM/612 16 OGT 1947 INDEXED Jup 8 October 1947 SPEECH OF MAHMOUD BEY FAWZI (ÉGYPT) IN AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE, 8 CCTCBER 1947

Fellow Delegates,

Mr. Chairman,

During this general debate, several speakers did already and others will give us the advantage of their wisdom and of the overflowing bounties of their eloquence I shall, on behalf of the Egyptian Delegation, limit myself to a few words, leaving until later anything else I may have to say.

It may seem as if we are at the beginning of the end of the problem of Palestine. Let us hope that this is so' let us hope that it is not, instead, only the end of the beginning; and that we shall not be thrown into the abyss of a still longer, a still uglier nightmare than the one which we have seen. At last, let us hope, nay, let us resolve to wake up to reality and rise up to the challenging occasion.

I wish to repeat the word "reality", in contradistinction from "artificiality" which is perhaps the worst feature of the Palestine problem.

If things took their natural course, there would have been no Palestine problem; nor would we have seen today some of us trying to divide the indivisible and, by unbearable pressure, to split the atom in the heart of the Middle East.

Less than thirty years ago, Sir Fawzi continued, the Jews in Palestine were one to twelve of the total population. Through a Zionist movement stirring up many Jews into a frenzy of vain and suicidal ambition, and through other devious

ways, the Jews have become more than one to three, and they are incited by Zionism to become a majority and extort an empire from the hazy and far away recesses of

an ephemeral past. All this is artificial. It is quicksand on which nothing en-

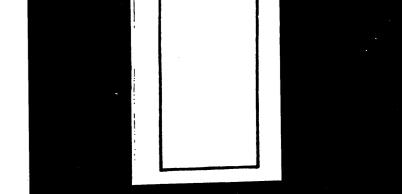
during, nothing safe can be built.

Balfour and the United Kingdom did not own Palestine. It was not theirs to give away.

The League of Nations did not own Palestine. It could not make a present of it to anyone; nor could it by any act make just the most unjust, nor confer legal-

ity upon the thoroughly illegal.

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Even the purposes of that illegal and most ambiguous Balfour Declaration have been served.

. Can we now, while acting here in the name of the whole world, give our blessing to further injustice and more artificiality? If we do it, no amount of face saving can render to us our dignity and no effort can be enough to repair the damage and misery which will inevitably follow. What consolation, what help can we then derive from the fact that some people here have described all warnings of danger as idle threats? Or should we, perhaps, shut our ears so as not to hear any warning, should we blinker our sight and forbid our vision to range beyond it?

Fellow Delegates, the whole Jewish problem is being linked to persecution. The Arabs can rightly and with just pride say that in fact they have no such word in their dictionary. They never had it throughout the many thousands of years of their history.

Indeed the Arabs never had, nor have they now any quarrel with the Jews as such. They are only opposed to Zionism which they, and a great many Jews consider to be most dangerously undermining and jeopardizing the future of the Jewish people themselves.

The persecutors have not been the Arabs; and persecution has not taken place in Arab Lands. Nevertheless, the Arabs and their lands are aimed at for retribution; and some expect from the Arabs to bear the sins of other peoples in other lands. This would have been a great compliment indeed if it were meant as such. It would have been an equally great boon if it were at all possible. But the house of Palestine, though hospitable, is small and modest. It is already much to

crowded.

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The an accomodate no more guests, not to speak of the uninvited. And-are we still allowed to say it? -- it happens to belong to its rightful owners.

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Last year, during the second part of the first session of the General Assembly, the Egyptian Delegation had the honor to propose a resolution concerning persecution and discrimination. This proposal was unanimously adopted on the 19th of November 1946. It read "The General Assembly declares that it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an immediate end to religious and socalled racial persecution and discrimination and calls on the Governments and responsible authorities to conform both to the letter and to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, and to take the most prompt and energetic steps to that end". With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I shall quote here a passage from the report of the Secretary General to the present session of the Assembly. On page thirty-five we read: "The General Assembly, in resolution 103(I) of 19 November 1946, declared that "it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an immediate end to religious and so-called racial persecution and discrimination". The United Nations has not yet, however, established any effective machinery either for the prevention of discrimination or the protection tion of minorities comparable to that which was set up in 1919 under the League of Nations for the protection of certain European minorities, Up to the present time, moreover, no Government has come forward with any concrete suggestion regarding possible action by the United Nations in the matter."

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates,

Persecution and discrimination have to end; and the problem of the displaced persons is a world problem the burden of which is to be borne by the world as

a whole. This is our inescapable duty; this, and not the heavy subsidizing of a short-sighted, fanatic Zionist movement which has all the aspects and substance of an open agressive war on Palestine. And allow me please to remind you that the response, from many rich andvast countries, to the appeal and enquiry recently made by the United Nations in behalf of the displaced persons, was not in any sense edifying or inspiring or constructive. It is not my point here to mention any country by name or repeat now any of the answers. The records are there for any one who cares to peruse them.

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We all know that Palestine is not and can not be the answer to the Jew problem. Establishing by force in Palestine a theocratic, uneconomic and most unwelcome Jewish state would be a work of wild fantasy and a prelude to endless suffering and strife.

May the world once more, may all the world, open its arms to the homeless and the stranded from all races and creeds.

If the plight of the displaced persons weighs heavily on the conscience of the world, then let the countries of the world, instead of shirking their responsibility, let them all proportionately bear the burden together. We must at the same time persist in combatting all kinds of discrimination and persecution, so that nobody will be forced to stay away from his own country.

All this will pave the way for a return to normality, and allow the people of an independent, unitary democratic Palestine to live and prosper together in peace, with full guarantees to all and each one of them, be he moslem, christian or jew.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates:

Rarely has humanity been a sked to be more human and wisdom to be more wise than now.

This is, indeed, a crucial moment in the many thousands of years of world and Palestinian history. It is now up to the United Nations to lead and not to mislead. May our achievement be such that this generation and others to follow will be proud of it and reap its benefit. COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

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EOREIGN OFFICE NATIONS ΠŇ Earbour Dupt. Department of Public Information Press and Publications Bureau Lake Success, New York Press Release PM/645 Check against CAUTION: 15 October 1947 delivery. AD HCC COMMITTEE ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION STATEMENT BY MR. CAMILLE CHAMOUN, REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON (Provisional Translation)

I am obliged to speak once more in order to offer certain rectifications in the interests both of this discussion and of truth in general, and to reply to some of the previous speakers.

The distinguished representative of Uruguay delivered a long speech. I appreciated its eloquence, and occasionally its melodramatic tone; but I hope he will pardon me if I agree neither with the theories which he advanced to suit his case nor with certain of his proposals.

The distinguished representative proposes the partition of Palestine. It is true that he told us that he was against the incorporation into the Jewish State of the city of Jaffa and of the region of Beersheba. In exchange, however, he suggests that Western Galilee should be incorporated into the Jewish State, on the ground that the Jews possess some prosperous colonies in that region.

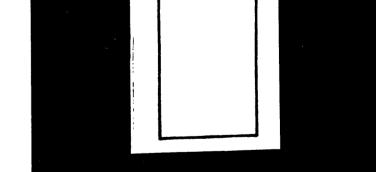
This Committee is perhaps unaware--and the distinguished representative was very careful not to give them the facts--of the great disproportion between the Arab and the Jewish population in that region. In Western Galilee the popu-

lation is divided as follows: out of a population of 124,000 about 98% are Arabs and 2% Jews.

The distinguished representative tried to counterbalance his majority, which could not be more overwhelming, by proclaiming the theory of "the greatest social utility". If the Jews have shown themselves capable of a superior organization of agriculture--which remains to be proved--they must, according to this theory, be given the territories which they covet in spite of the enormous disproportion in the composition of the population,

This Committee will know what value to attach to this conception of superiorities.

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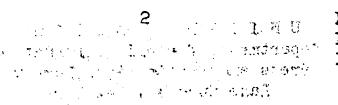
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Furthermore the distinguished representative explained to you that Palestine is intimately bound up with the problem of the Jewish refugees, and asked you to decide at once to transport 30,000 children and their parents to that country.

It is always very sad to hear of children in distress, and the distinguished representative, appealing to your humanitarian spirit, tried to play on your feelings. But, gentlemen, it is not only Jews and Jewish children who are to be found amongst the refugees and displaced persons. There are at present in the concentration camps about 900,000 Christians, including an incalculable number of children whose situation is even more tragic than that of the Jews. However, no solution has yet been found for these. The reason is perhaps that these unfortunates possess neither the resources of Zionist propaganda, nor even the eloquent voice of the distinguished representative, which urge the (sic) adoption of discriminatory measures for the sole benefit of the Jews.

From this standpoint, I have perused the documents of the Third Committee for Social and Humanitarian questions; particularly those dealing with the discussion of the situation of the refugees. Not only did I not find amongst them any helpful or constructive proposals on the part of the delegation of Uruguay for assistance to these victims of the war; but that delegation maintained throughout the discussion an impassive and indifferent silence. Now they are pressing the demand -- and with what persistence! -- that the gates

of Palestine be opened to 150,000 Jewish refugees from Europe. It is always

very easy to appear humane and philanthropic when the humanity and philanthropy

are to be exercised at other peoples' expense.

The Polish delegation also supported the majority recommendations as an immediate solution. In its opinion Jewish emigration into Palestine will, in conjunction with other measures, solve the problem of Jewish refugees in Europe. It will put an end to the Jewish exodus and to the persecutions to which the race has been subject throughout history.

Gentlemen, there are attitudes and speeches which leave one helpless,

either because they are so lacking in logic that they seem to come from another

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world, or because one does not succeed in grasping their motives, Because the Jews have been persecuted in Europe, the Polish delegate is moved by his compassion for them to make Palestine Arabs suffer the consequences and partition their territory.

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Anxiety to save time prevents me from giving you a summary of the persecutions of the Jews in Europe, or from giving the names of those countries where such persecutions started, or where they finished. I will content myself with a single remark. Out of the 600,000 Jews who have emigrated to Palestine, nearly 60% are Polish. Further, as my Syrian colleague pointed out to you the other day, more than 120,000 of the Jews still in concentration camps in Europe are Polish. Is it normal for more than 360,000 people to emigrate as they have done? Is it normal for the 120,000 Polish Jews now in concentration camps not to return to Poland? Why, furthermore, do none of the Jews living in Egypt, Lebanon, Damascus, Iraq, the two Americas, the United Kingdom, or France want to leave those countries and emigrate to Palestine? When the Polish delegate can give satisfactory answers to these questions, which each one of us has a right to ask, I shall be in a better position to appreciate the motives for this compassion.

The Czechoslovak delegate is also in favor of the adoption of the majority plans, and he tells us his reasons very simply. His conscience pricks him because he has allowed so much barbarous persecution of the Jews in Europe.

What have the Palestinian Arabs.got to do with all this? Must the integrity of their territory and their national unity be sacrificed to political

Zionism in order to salve the delegate's conscience, or even to remedy the

deficiencies of European statesmen who have been unable to protect the Jews from persecution? • • • • I hope the Czechoslovak delegate will allow me to speak frankly to him, as the occasion demends: You, who knew in 1938 the bitter humiliation and agony caused by the mutilation of your own territory; you, who since the end of the war have expelled with violence populations who had for conturies lived upon your soil but who by their presence constituted a threat to your territorial integrity and to your national unity -- having suffered as you have suffered and reacted as you have reacted, you should in all justice have refused to give your support to the dismemberment of another people's territories. 11



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The Swedish delegate has conducted us through such a labyrinth of reasoning that I find it difficult to follow him, This is what he told us in order to persuade this Committee to adopt the majority recommendations:

Let us forget the past. This past, nevertheless, includes 13 centuries of continual and almost exclusive possession, of tattles, memories and traditions such as have shaped the history of each nation, and which all men hold dear -- even as he, as a Swede, must hold dear the history of his own country. But to recall this past is to spoil his argument. He advises us to forget it. He suggests that we should also disregard the legal side of the question. The Balfour Declaration and the Mandate in which it was incorporated have settled the fate of a country without the consent of its inhabitants. These documents i. .: are in contradiction with the inhabitants' natural rights, their legitimate aspirations, and the solemn pledges which were made to them. Further, they are contrary to the spirit and letter of the League of Nations covenant and the United Nations Charter. He advises us not to discuss the matter. Let us consider the situation as it is at present, adds the Swedish delegate, and he quotes, "A useful discussion must be based on the present state of affairs. Let us, on this basis, seek a peaceful solution by political and economic means."

"What is the present state of affairs? The Arabs are in the majority and the Jews in the minority."

As a consequence of this latter piece of reasoning one would ordinarily - have expected a conclusion inspired by the liberal and democratic regimes existing in all countries where there are minorities.

Nothing of the sort. He suggests exactly the contrary: divide Pelestine into two States. Let the Arab majority become the Jewish majority and the Jewish minority an Arab minority. This is the kind of upheaval which, throughout the course of history, has brought about the most terrible tragedies, but in the ----delegate's opinion, it constitutes a peaceful solution. He stated unequivocably that the articifial nature of the two proposed States and their lack of viability and solidity were real and obvious. Never-

theless, he recommends the creation of these two States. In his opinion, this Transa logical solution.

The proposed Arab State, shorn of its outlets, its means of access, its

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arable land, of practically half of its population, is a still-born State. The delegate advises making an economic union, a union in which the Jewish State would hold all the key positions. That, in his eyes, constitutes a just solution.

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The Arabs of Palestine have come before your Committee asking nothing more than an equitable judgment, inspired by the spirit and the letter of the United Nations Charter. The honorable delegate proposes to you that, before deciding their case in accordance with the principles by which we are governed; or taking into consideration their legitimate demands, you should decide on the force which shall be used to crush them should they refuse to accept the division of their territories. The honorable delegate considers this solution both just, logical and practical.

Gentlemen, I must apologize for dwelling on certain passages of the statements you have heard. I think it my duty, however, to point out to you the kind of trials to which the common sense of your Committee is often subjected by these statements.

The honorable delegate of Guatemala made a speech and submitted a resolution. I did not think that the honorable delegate, who has had an opportunity to give free rein to his oratorical talents at Zionist meetings, would take the floor before this Committee. It is not that I wish in any way to limit the honorable delegate's freedom of expression, for this freedom is sacred to all. Nevertheless, I think that if an individual or an expert or an investigator, especially if he belongs to an august Organization like ours, is entrusted with arbitration, an expert opinion, or an investigation, it is his duty to be reserved and circumspect and, above all, to refrain from publicly supporting the cause of one of the parties to the dispute outside these precincts. Such actions and gestures may cause the public whose eyes are turned on us to doubt his impartiality, at least, and this might jeopardize our whole Organization.

The honorable delegate's statement may be divided into several parts; the first consists of an attack against the British Administration which has become classical. The second and longest gives us an account of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, and is an attempt to make us forget that the subject of our debates is not the Grand Mufti, who is an essentially ephemeral person, but the future





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of 1,400,000 people and their national rights. The third consists of an inaccurate interpretation of documents and of history. The fourth is a direct accusation against the Christians of Lebanon, and the last is a paean of praise, extelling the benefits of Zionist colonization and calling upon free men to exchange their liberty for these benefits.

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I shall not follow the honorable delegate of Guatemala in his peregrinations. As I have already replied to his arguments in my previous statements, I shall confine myself to discussing specific points to which the immediate attention of your Committee may be applied. This will, moreover, enable you to assess, by deduction, the value of the whole of the statement with which he honored us. In the first place, I do not want to recall what the honorable delegate suggested by insinuating, on page 15 of his statement that Palestine "was a conquered territory, in subjection to the government of the Caliphs, who possessed a vast empire carved out by the sword." It is quite possible that the honorable delegate prefers easier conquests. That is his own affair, and it is a matter of taste. In any case, when his ancestors conquered the Indians in Guatemala, they did not do so by brandishing olive branches. Furthermore, even though Palestine is merely a province of a vast Arab empire, this did not make it less Arabic and it has remained Arabic. It preserved this character under Ottoman domination. Iraq, for instance, is in precisely the same position as Palestine, but no one has contested her right to independence or her Arabic character. The same applies to the other territories detached from the Ottoman

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In his interpretation of Article 16 of the Treaty of Lausanne, the honorable delegate of Gustemala asserted that when Turkey renounced all her rights and claims over territories situated beyond the frontiers established by this Treaty, the renunciation, in so far as Palestine was concerned, benefited not the inhabitants of that country, but the Allied Powers which were parties.

Such assertions merely constitute misinterpretations of history and of the Treaty of Lausanne. Attempts to convince the Committee by such felse arguments are insulting to its common sense. The Treaty of Lausanne not only settled the fate of Palestine in relation to Turkey and the Allied Powers which signed it, but it also in general settled the future of the territories detached from the Oktoman Empire, that is to say, Lebanon, Syria, Trag, etc. Turkey's renunciation of the territory which is called Lebanon or Syria, for instance, was not done for the benefit of France any more than the renunciation of Iraq was done for the benefit of Great Britain. It was done for the benefit of the inhabitants of those countries. The same applied to Palestine, which cannot be considered as an exception, however much the honorable delegate may wish to do so. The very terms of the Treaty of Lausanne constitute sufficient proof that this is so.

This Treaty does not refer to a cession, but to a renunciation. The beneficiaries of this renunciation, in the cases of Lebanon, Syria, Iron or Palestine, were the populations of these countries. The honorable delegate, feeling, after all, that the argument to which he devoted two long pages was weak, said to us: "Even if it is considered that the renunciation was mde for the benefit of the inhabitants of ledentine, it whould benefit the Arabs like the Jews, since the Jews have acquired a right.

over Palestine through the Mandate."

That is a point which we want the natural right of the Palastine Arabs to stated. These reasons are based on the natural right of the Mandate does not decide the future of their ove country, a right which the Mandate does not respect; and much the illegal character of the Mandate, which is in formal contradiction with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Mations; I shall

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quote it once again in order to convince the honorable delegate of Guatemala: "Article 22.(4).- Sertain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory."

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May I ask the honorable delegate if he sees in this text any grounds for the subsequent institution of a Jewish National Home or of Jewish immigration, or for the establishment of a Jewish State agaInst the wishes of the inhabitants of a country which has already been recognized as independent?

Does not the very Mandate which he invokes and which was invoked by the honorably delegate of the United States formally impose restrictions on the establishment of a National Home which not only render impossible the establishment of a Jewish State, but inevitably impose bounds upon immigration compatible with safeguarding the civil and political rights and the position of the Arabs?

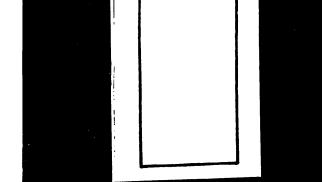
The honorable delegate of Guatemale, intent on justifying the partition of Palestine for the sake of creating a Jewish State, has told us of numerous instances of territory being given up without its inhabitants being consulted.

These changes of territory have been put into force, as the honorable delegate said, by treaties which have been concluded or are in process of conclusion.

Gentlemen, we learned at school that a treaty is an agreement reached between sovereign States through governments representing the peoples of those States. That is why treaties for the cession of territory have dispensed with the inhabitants.

In all other cases, where no government exercising sovereignty over such territories has existed, consultation has been imposed in accordance with the principle of the self-determination of peoples. It was in accordance with this principle that the United States Government, for instance, did not recognize the absorption of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union. It is by virtue of this principle of free self-determination that the United States

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After Turkey gave up her rights over Palestine, that country, contrary tom the honorable delegate's claim (on page 18 of his speech) and contrary to the quotations from Lord Balfour's involved statements made during the 18th session of the Council of the League of Nations, was not acquired by the victorious Allies but, according to article 22 which I have already mentioned, became independent subject to the help and presence of a Mandatory. To disper all doubts on this point, I need only quote the following passage from the Proclamation made by His Majesty King George V of England on the accasion

of the establishment of the Palestine Government; s sur o "I recall with pride the great part played by my troops under the command of

Field Marshal Lord Allenby in liberating your country from Turkish rule." . The Feisal-Weizman agreement is often referred to as recognizing Jewish rights over-Palestine. The speakers, including the honorable delegate of Guatemala, who have mentioned it have, however, not quoted its text in full. and a set of the second state Here, in a few words, is its history. In January 1919 the situation of the Arabs in relation to the establishment of a great Arab State including all the and the state of the second territories separated from the Ottoman Empire was a difficult one. Dr. Weizman 37. offered his good offices with the object of inducing the British Government to adopt a solution favorable to the Arab point of view, which was formulated in a memorandum for presentation on 4 January 1919. In exchange for his good offices he obtained the agreement of the Emir Feisel to the entry into Palestine of a

large number of Jewish colonists on condition that their entry should not be of 17 A.

such a nature as to prejudice the Arabs: rights. The text of this agreement ends with the following clause, which previous

speakers have carefully avoided mentioning to you:

"On condition that the Arabs receive their independence in accordance with the demands contained in the memorandum of 4 January 1919 eddressed to the British Foreign Minister, I accept the provisions of the foregoing articles. If, however, the slightest alteration or omission should be made in them, I shall not held myself bound by a single word of this agreement, which will thereupon be considered as Sector and the Constant null, void and of no effect. Signed: Faisal Ibn Hussain

Chaim Meizman".

The rest of the story is well known. King Hussein repudiated this agreement as soon as he knew of it and the Palestine Arabs followed suit.

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In the second place, the great independent Arab State never came into existence. On the contrary, European policy divided the spoils of the Ottoman Empire into spheres of influence called Mandates.

The honorable delegate of Guatemala quoted, among other things, the testimony of a bishop of my country in order to give you the impression that Christian opinion, at least in Lebanon, is favorable to the creation of a Jewish State. I was expecting that he would try to do so, as I heard several days ago that the honorable delegate, showing a somewhat surprising zeal, had obtained from the Secretariat the last remaining copy of this famous document.

But I am going at once to dash the hopes which the honerable delegate has thought to base on it. The bishop whose testimony he invoked is only one of several millions of Christians living in Arab countries who, for the same reasons as averybody, oppose steps calculated to deprive all or a part of Palestine of its arab national character. This testimony carries so little weight that this bishop's superior has publicly and categorically denied that he has any authroity to speak in the name of his community. In addition the clergy of all the Christian communities in Lebanon have disapproved of the bishop's attitude. Here is the text of a statement issued by the supreme head of the Greek Church of Antioch and the whole Eest:

"We condemn Bishop Mubarak's action as harmful to Christianity. We have been and we remain in the forefront of the defenders of Arab Palestine. The

Christians even more than the Moslems are resolved to defend it and to accept every sacrifice in order to free it."

This reaction does not spring solely from the unity of feeling which necessarily animates all the inhabitants of the Arab countries without distinction of religion, nor solely from the spirit of harmonicus and brotherly cooperation which prevails between the communities of these countries and which the Holy Father welcomed from Rome last year as one of thehappiest events in history. It springs also from the fact that the Christians long ago made their final choice between the spirit of friendliness and good faith of their Moslem fellowcountrymen and the fanatical intelerance of the Zionism which is over-running Pale

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alignet for a second second second second This Committee is aware that the status quo governing the preservation Contraction of the state of the of the Christian holy places of Jerusalem, which has been adopted by consent of all the Christian communities, entrusts their protection to Moslems. History and − and a second s A second secon does not show a single instance in which this Moslem guard has failed strictly and the second sec . to fulfill its duties in regard to these places.

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a car internet at the task of the task of the second second states at the In 1947 the Christian clergy of Palestine submitted to His Holiness the Pope a memorandum complaining of a moral and religious evil wrought by Zioniam. I will quote a couple of extracts only from this memorandum:

1. The Polish Cathelics who lived at Tel-Aviv during the war desired to build a small shapel in which to conduct their religious services. The Tel-Aviv authorities refused even to consider the existence of a Christian place of prayer in their city.

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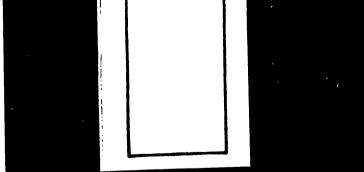
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The Poles had to rent a private room in which to hold their religious ceremonies.

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2. For the Good Friday services this year, the Franciscan monks organized a procession to the Basilica of the Hely Sepulchre. Next day, the Zionist press violently attacked the monks who had preached during the service, accusing them of anti-Jewish and anti-Zionist propaganda -- not that there was any truth in the assertion, but merely because they wanted to prevent them from organizing religious processions in future.

This development of Zionist fanaticism had long been foreseen. On 20 June 1920 Lord Sydenham said in the House of Lords: "A great many things have happened since then, and I should like to draw your attention to what was said by the Bishop of Jerusalem during a meeting held at Church House and reported in the 'Guardian'and the 'Church Times'. The Bishop clearly explained that the present unrest was largely due to the action and behaviour of Zionists who had settled in Palestine since the war. He stressed that. . .in everyday conversation between Zionists in Jerusalem the question was often asked: 'What about the Church of the Holy Sepulchre? Is it to be knocked down or razed to the ground?' They did not realize that Chritians and Mohammedans had equal rights in Palestine. . .The idea seemed to be to obtain parity of population and then ask fer full control of the government."

Does the attitude of the Zionists in 1920 give you any inkling of what it would be in an independent Jewish State?

Yet I want to allay still further the scruples of my colleague from Guatemala. I myself am a Christian -- a Christian belonging to the one Catholic,

Apostolic, and Roman Church. As such, I tell you straight and in all conscience:

"The cause of the Falestine Arabs is just and there is no denying their rights in that country." Further, I may perhaps claim an advantage over the delegate of Guatemala, if he happens to be a Christian too. Coming from Lebanon, I am on the threshold of the Holy Land, and because of the religious atmosphere obtaining there, it has been given to me to observe more closely the teachings of Christ. These teachings were given concrete expression in a lesson of Charity and social justice which has never been equalled throughout the ages, and which is embodied in these words; "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." If the representative of Guatemala had understood this lesson, he would not have

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Furthermore, let me offer him a last word of advice. He should not let himself be led into error in his ardor to defend a bar cause, and he should try to avoid his leading others, even involuntarily. In spite of the schaustive documentation with which he has been equipped, he is unaware of the true facts of the problem before us. Nor should he forget the benefits of Arab civilization and culture in Spain and elsewhere. Above all he should not seek, either directly or indirectly to disturb the harmony between Christians and Mohammedans united by a common ideal. All mankind might have to pay the price. I now come to the statement made by the representative of the United

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States. Quite frankly, the attitude of the United States Government seems straingely like a "dictate" in the atmosphere of this assembly.

What considerations of law or fair play induced the United States deleges gation to take this stand? We were told that: "Since the Balfour Declaration was embodied in the Mandate, and since in 1924 we signed a treaty with the Mandatory Power in the Palestine for the protection of American interests, and the Mandate is referred to in the preamble to that treaty, we endorse the majority recommendations and ask that Palestine be divided and a Jewish State established in that country." To appreciate what weight should be given to this statement, it should be considered in the light of the principles which have guided the great American nation in the past, in order to Tind out whether these solute statements of principle are in keeping with, or justify, its attitude in the present COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON 1 2 3 5 6 Reference: FO 371 61879

débate: "The loss and the state of the set game and the boost of the state of granting set fr

In 1918, the President of the United States made the following statement: "The sovereighty of the Turkish sections of the present Ottoman Empiremust be fully ensured. As to the other nationalities at present under: Turkish authority, they must be assured of the certainty of a secure existence with absolute and peaceful opportunities to develop their autonomy." That was the day on which he proclaimed his Fourteen Points, which recognized the right of self-determination of all nations and peoples.

In 1919 the President of the United States helped to draft Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, recognizing the independence of the



communities deteched from the Ottoman Empire, which were merely to be advised and assisted by a Mandatory Power. He himself dictated the passage which was inserted in connection with the obligation be consider mainly the wishes of these communities in choosing the Mandatory Power.

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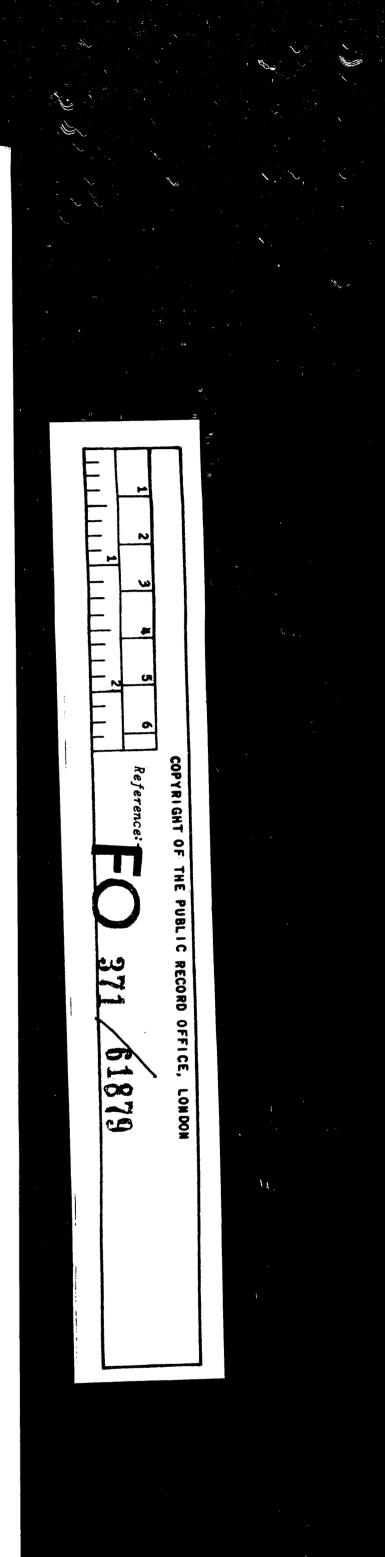
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"A National Home for the Jewish people is not the equivalent of a Jewish State in Palestine. No such Jewish State can be set up without seriously infringing the civil and religious rights of other non-Jewish communities in Palestine. It has often been repeated in talks between the Commission and the Jewish representatives that in practice the Zionists contemplate the complete dispossession of the present non-Jewish inhabitants of Palestine by various forms of acquisition. "

In his proclamation of 4 July 1918 President Wilson laid down the following principle as one of the great aims for which the allied nations of the world were fighting: The solution of any question of territory, sovereignty, economic agreements and political relations, on the basis of free acceptance of such a solution by the people directly concerned and not for the advantage or profit of any other nation or people which may seek a different solution in order to enhance its own power or influence abroad. If we are to be guided by this principle and if the will of the people of Palestine is to be decisive for the future of Palestine, it must be remembered that the non-Jewish population -approximately none-tenths of the total -- is entirely against the Zionist program. Enquiries have shown that there is no point on which the population of Palestine are more fully agreed. To subject a people animated by such a spirit to unlimited Jewish immigration and encourage financial and social pressure to force them to give up their land, would be a gross violation of the principle already mentioned, as well as of the rights of the people, even though it may and the to the there is a war at take the form of a law.



What a condemnation by an authorized American authority of the Mandate

subsequently imposed on Palestine, and what a flagrant denunciation of its immoral nature.

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In 1941, the President of the United States made himself responsible for the Atlantic Charter in which he proclaimed that peoples and nations must be at liberty to determine their own fate and enjoy freedom from want and • . fear.

In 1945, the United States delegation in San Francisco was largely responsible for inserting in Article I of the Charter paragraph 2, which reads as follows:

"To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination. . . " .

On 12 March 1947, the President of the United States, in a message addressed to Congress, proclaimed: MORE .

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"In my view the policy of the United States should be to support free peoples who are resisting attempts to subjugate them through armed minorities or pressure

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from dutside.": 'On 18 September 1947 the United States delegation, in the name of the principles of liberty end self-determination, asked the General Assembly to safeguard the political independence and the territorial integrity of Greece and Korea. On 11 October 1947 the United States delegation made a statement recanting

those noble declarations of principle which it had so often proclaimed. It destroyed at one fell swoop the fine idealism which was the only real source of n the prestige of the inerican/ation in the world.

This voluntary, and to some degree premeditated, jettisoning of fundamental principles was of tapital importance for the future development of the United Nations. Henceforward, behind our debates will loom an atmosphere of doubt as to the intentions of certain Powers for which these fundamental principles are only of value in so far as they serve their interests or political ambitions.

Whatever the explanation, the United States delegate may give for his attitude, he will never prevent public opinion from believing that it depends on two principal factors: 1) - considerations of domestic electoral policy and the United States administration's need to appease the Jewish voter. Indeed, the creation of a dewish State has become a classic theme on the eve of each legislative or presidential election in the United States. 2)-A desire for political penetration in the Middle East dictated by a pitiless capitalism, with Zionism in the van.

The Zionists themselves have not concealed this. In their appeal of 1 October 1947, addressed to the Fresident of the United States, they declare that a Jewish State in Palestine is necessary in order to erect an "American bastion in the Middle East. In the days to come, American democracy cannot envisage a surer ally in that part of the/orld than a Jewish State."

In the place of the United States Government, I should distrust such as how of friendship. The Arabs who have sheltered hundreds and thousands of Jews from the dark days of the European persections of the 12th century up to the 19th century, and the British who have, in the interests of the Jews, failed to carry out formal promises made to the Arabs, have known, each in their turn, bitter disappointments. (MORE) Furthermore, do not let my American friends believe that this show of friendship is a n innovation in Zionist policy. Histroy teaches us that they have had

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recourse to similar protestations more than once in the past. Towards the end of the 19th century the Zionists suggested that France should be the apostle of their advance in the Middle East.

It was, I think, in 1398 that one of the founders of Zionism, Dr. Herzl, made an offer to Sultan Abdul Hamid to liquidate all the debts of the Ottoman Empire if he would authorize the Zionists to set up an "Aristocratic State in Falestine."

The Sultan's stinging reply ran:

"Tell Dr. Herzl to make no further move in this matter. Palestine is not mine to give, it belongs to my people with whose blood the soil is drenched." In 1901, the Zionists, being of Germanic culture, in a proposal made to the Emperor William, then in the zenith of his glory, offered to be Germany's faithful allies in the Midle East and help him build that iron instrument of penetra-

tration known as the Bagdad-Railway, if he would help them to occupy Palestine.

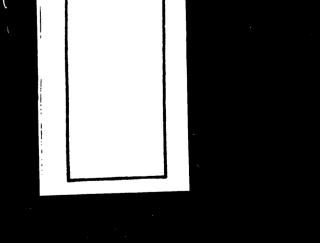
The United States delegate's reference to the treaty concluded with Great Britain in 1924 is hardly a juridical or moral justification for the present attitude of the United States Government.

The object of this treaty was not to recognize the political implications of the mandate but to protect certain American interests in Palestine. Furthermore, the quotation relating to the mandate is not found in the clauses of the treaty containing the contractual clauses binding the contracting parties, but

simply in the preamble and has therefore only a declaratory significance.

Further, even supposing that the reference to the mandate found only in the preamble had any contractual value, it would not constitute any justification on that account, because the Falestine mandate is itself contrary to the terms of the League of Nations Covenant, to the principles publicly professed by the United States Government and to those on which the Charter of the United Nations is founded. May I, in this connection, quote the text of Article 103 of the Charter, a clau, se which the United States delegation graciously helped to draft, and which runs as follows:

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Article 103

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"IN THE EVENT OF A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNDER THE PRESENT CHARTER AND THEIR OBLIGATIONS UNDER ANY OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT, THEIR OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE IRESENT CHARTER SHALL PREVAIL."

Having thus failed in each one of its obligations under the Charter, including that relating to the setting up of the "voluntary police force" which is to safeguard the carrying out of the recommendations for the partition of Falestine, the United States delegation tells us in a tone of thinly wiled menace that it hopes that each of the parties concerned will strictly observe the provisions of the Charter.

This advice, which closely resembles an order, impresses nobody. Strict obedience to the provisions of the Charter is not a one-way obligation which certain nations must fulfil because they are weak, while others may neglect it because they are powerful.

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It has been alleged that threats have been made by the Arabs. I appeal to your sense of justice. Are the Arabs making threats? Or are they themselves being threatened by the most iniquitous undertaking known to history? This is an Assembly which has set up for itself guiding principles for the settlement of international problems. It is being calmly requested to depart from those principles in the settlement of the problem which affects us. Why is this being done with such a depressing nonchalance? Because the Arabs in Palestine are defenceless. If the Arabs in Palestine were as powerful as the Argentine or Brazil, do you think that measures of the kind we are discussing would be taken against them?

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Be that as it may, our view of the Palestine question is that:

1. Palestine must be a single and undivided State.

- 2. She must have a democratic government representing all oitizens in proportion to the numerical size of their respective groups without discrimination as to race or relijion.
- 3. In the State of Palestine each ethnic group must have an opportunity

te develop its own life and culture.

4. Freedom of worship must be a sacred right for all. We shall not swerve from this ideal, and between the powers opposing us and the weakness of the Palestinian Arabs we place the fundamental and immortal prin-

ciples of the Charter.

The arguments I have put forward in this statement are in their broad outline .valid, against the statement made by the delegate of the Soviet Union. I should

like to add this.

The Soviet delegate believes that all our historical and legal discussions have no more than academic value and that there are in Palestine hundreds of thousands of arabs and dews all/demanding freedom, seeking to exercise their right of self-determination. The Soviet delegate therefore supports the partition re-

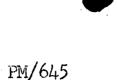
commended in the majority report.

I should not like to ask the Soviet delegate what the reaction of the Soviet Union would be if she was faced by the same problem and if a minority - for there are minorities in the Soviet Union - claimed a part of her territories in order

to set itself up as an independent State.

Further, is the fact that he supports, as he does, the majority report because

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he believes that the Jews should have their freedom, a reason for subjecting to Jewish domination the hundreds of thousands of Arabs who will be included in the pr

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bosed Jewish State?

If, on the other hand, he believes that these hundreds of thousands of Arabs will be free citizens in a Jewish State, why go to the trouble of an unnatural and illegal partition and not take a direct decision in favour of a unified Palestinian State in which the Jews will be free citizens of a unified Arab Palestine.

Gentlemen, in the present circumstances, I should like to address myself to these among you who wish to maintain intact the legal principles laid down in our Charter, to those of you who not only want the basic principles of the Charter to be a moral obligation on the Members of this assembly but wish to codify them as the international law of the future. Can the United Nations ever sanction a farce so sinister as the partition of a country contrary to the desires of the overwhelming majority of its inhabitants?

Can you make a decision whereby, flouting all the rules of demonstracy, you would go so for in imposing the will of the minority on the majority as to dismember the territories of the majority? Can it be imagined that you would establish a precedent so pregnant with dangerous consequences for international peace and the peace of the world?

Should such a decision be taken, you would have to write in letters of blood over the entrance to the United Nations:

"Here we have established a special procedure to encourage separatist tendencies in all States members of the Organization, and henceforward the polleical independence of nations and their territorial integrity will be dependent on the whim of the political, religious and racial minorities living in their midst."

You would have balkanized the whole world just as some people are in the pro-

cess of bulkanizing the Arab Middle-East.

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Press Release GA/PAL/26 23 October 1947

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The first meeting of Sub-Committee 2 on Palestine was held this morning. The meeting was opened by Dr. Alfonso Garcia Robles.

FALESTINE --- SUB-COMMITTEE 2

Composition of the Sub-Committee includes the following countries and their representatives:

	Afghanistan		Mr: Abdol Hamid Aziz
	Colombia	•	Mr, Gonzalez-Fernandez
	Egypt		Mr. Abdel Monea Mostafa
• •	İraq	~ .	Thr. Mohamed Fadhil Jamali
	Lebanon		Mr. Camille Chamoun
	lakistan	•	Sir Lohamed Zafrullah Khan and Mr, Mirza Ispahani
ı	• Saudi Irabia		Shaikh Hafiz Wahba
•	Syria		Mr. Faris Bey el-Khouri and Mr. Farid Zoin Eddine

Mr. Sayed Hassan Ibrahim

The United Kingdom Representative (Mr. Harold Beeley) will take part in the Sub-Committee meetings as an observer.

Mr. Gonzalez Fernandez of Colombia was elected Chairman. In accepting this position, Mr. Fernandez made it clear that, on Dr. Evatt's return to Lake Success, he would request that other non-Mosley Members of the United Nations, in addition to Colombia, be nominated to the Sub-Committee. He would therefore accept the Chairmanship until Dr. Evatt's return.

Mr. Camille Chamoun of Lebanon expressed surprise that all of the Arab countries were included in the Sub-Committee's make-up and announced that, as soon as other countries less directly concerned with the issue were found to replace some of the arab countries, Lebanon would be ready to withdraw in favor of one of the other countries.

The Representative of Fakistan, Er. Mirza Ispahani, expressed criticism of the composition of both Sub-Committees, terming the make-up of each too one-sided to smooth off any of the rough edges of disagreement between the Arab plan and the



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UNSCOP Majority Flan.

After Mr. Gonzalez-Fernandez took over the Chairmanship, the Iraqi Representative, Mr. M.F. Jamali, nominated the delegate of Fakistan for rapporteur.

The Representative of Pakistan, Mr. Ispahani, explained that he was representing his delegation only until the return of Sir Mohamed Zafrullah Khan. The Iraqi Representative then changed his nomination to read "the Representative of Fakistan". This Mr. Ispahani accepted, and the nomination of the Fakistan Representative was approved by the Sub-Committee.

It was decided that in the future, Sub-Committee II's meetings would be open, unless a delegate should request a closed meeting.

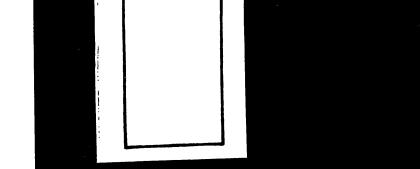
Mr. el-Ahouri, in a discussion of the Sub-Committee's agenda, said he believed that the falostine problem would be greatly simplified if separated from the problem of displaced Jews in Europe. He suggested that if UN Member Nations would agree each to accept 15 hundred per month, as had been agreed in Falestine, the Jewish refugee problem would be solved in short order.

Mr. el-Khouri then stated that the United Kingdom was sole arbiter of possible immigration into releastine, under the Mandate. It was therefore the duty of Sub-Committee II, he said, to propare a report concerning possible recommendations which are to be made by the United Nations to the United Kingdom, within the scope of the Charter.

The meeting adjourned shortly after 1 p.m. and will reconvene at 3 p.m. this

afternoon.

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AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE 20th Meeting

SUMMARY Press Release CA/PAL/23 23 October 1947

OCTOBER 29 SUGGESTED DEAD-LINE FOR

SUBMISSION OF SUB-COMMITTEE REPORTS ON

PALESTINE

Following the establishment at yesterday's meeting of the Sub-Committees on Conciliation, the Majority Report and the Arab proposals, the Ad Hoc Committee this morning decided:

not

(1) to entrust the task of conciliation/to a formal sub-committee but to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapportsur of the Committee;

(2) to authorize the Chairman to appoint representatives on Sub-Committee I (on the UNSCOP Majority Flan for Palestine, and on Sub-Committee II (on Arab proposals for an independent unitary Palestine).

October 29 was suggested as the date for the completion of the work of the two Sub-Committees.

> (For a chronological and more detailed account of this meeting, see Takes #1-2 following this summary.)

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(AM) Take ; 1 Prcss Release GA/PAL/23 22 October, 1947.

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AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE -- (AM) TAKE # 1.

The Chairman, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt (Australia) called the Committee to order at 11.15 a.m. and immedeately turned to the task of the composition of the three Sub-Committees whose creation was approved at yesterday's meeting.

The Committee decided to entrust the task of conciliation not to a formal Sub-Committee, but to the Chairman, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt (Australia), the Vice-Chairman, Prince SubhasVasti SVastivat (Sizr) and the Rapportour, Mr. Thor Thors (Iceland) who would be designated as "The Conciliators."

The Committee rejected by 32 votes to 6, with 10 abstentions, a Soviet proposal that all eleven members of the Security Council be included, together with some other delegates, in the Sub-Committee which is to study the Majority Plan of the UNSCOP Report.

The Committee then authorized the Chairman, by 40 votes to 6, with 4 abstentions, to appoint representatives on this Sub-Committee and also on the Sub-Committee which is to study the Iraqui, Saudi Arabian and Syrian proposal for the establishment of an independent unitary Palestine.

The Committee further decided that the work of these two Sub-Committees should be completed by 29 October, with the possibility of an extention of this time limit.

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> (.M) TAKE #2 Press Release GA/PAL/23

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AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE 20th meeting

22 October 1947

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE -- (AM) TAKE #2

Dr. Evatt said that the US and US-Swedish proposals, plus those of Guatemala and Unuguay regarding the majority report would come before Sub-Committee I (on the Majority Report).

The El Salvador and Netherlands proposals, he said, on conciliation would be handled by the conciliating group.

The Syrian proposal, together with those offered to the General Assembly by Saudi Arabia and Iraq, would be handled by Sub-Committee 2.

Since proposals dealing with displaced persons and refugees, along with the Yugoslav proposal to have the Cyprus internees immediately allowed into Palestine, and the Uruguay proposal for the immediate admission of 30,000 Jewish children and pregnant women were within the competence of both Sub-Committees, they would, he said, be dealt with affter the Sub-Committees' reports.

The Egyptian, Syrian and Iraq proposals questioning the legality of certain matters, as well as the question of asking for a decision by the International Court of Justice, said Dr. Evatt, should wait for the Sub-Committees! findings.

The Lebanese proposal against illegal immigration into Palestine and assistance rendered to the immigration would probably be dealt with in Lotasub-condittees and included in their reports.

The Committee decided by 19 votes to 7, with 10 abstentions, not to give immediate consideration to a proposal of Mr. Gonzalez Fernandez (Colombia) for the establishment of a Sub-Committee to study the parts of the UNSCOP Report relating to the problem of Jewish displaced persons in Europe and to prepare proposals as to the manner in which Members of the UN could contribute to the solution of that problem,

The meeting adjourned and the date of its next meeting is to be announced. (END OF TAKE #2 and of PRESS RELEASE GA/PAL/23)



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AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE

Round-Up for the period 10-18 October 1947 The general discussion on the question of Palestine, which began 3 October, was concluded at the evening meeting of 18 October. The speakers who participated in this discussion from 10 October

through 16 October were:

Dr. Jorge Garcia Granados (Guatemala), 10 October (Press Release 17711177 Mr. Herschel V. Johnson (United States), Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (India), Dr. T. F. Tsiang (China), Mr. Faris el Khoury (Syria) and Mr. Mostafa

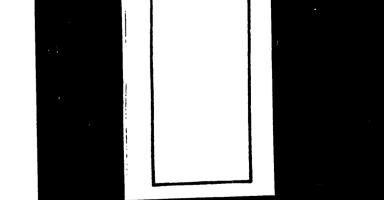
Adl (Iran) on 11 October (Press Release GA/PAL/12); Mr. Semen K. Tsarapkin (USSR), Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan), Mohmoud Bey Fawzi (Egypt) and Mr. Abdol Hamid Aziz (Afghanistan) on 13 October (Press Release GA/PAL/13);

Dr. Alberto Ulloa (Peru), Mr. Antonio Vieux (Haiti), Dr. Farid Zeid Eddine (Syria), Mr. Vladimir Simic (Yugoslavia) and J. L. Ilsley (Canada) on 14 October (Press Release GA/PAL/15; Mr. Camille Chamoun (Lebanon) and Dr. Hassan Baghdadi (Yemen) on 15 October (Press Release GA/PAL/16);

Prince Feisal El Saud (Saudi Arabia), Dr. Jose Arce (Argentina), Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones (United Kingdom), Mr. Harry Lawrence (Union of South Africa), Dr. Guillermo Belt (Cuba), Sir Carl Berendsen (New Zealand), Dr. Fadel Jamali (Iraq), Dr. Mohammed Hussein Haekal Pasha (Egypt), and Mr. Karel Lisicky (Czechoslovakia), on 16 October (afternoon), (Press Release GA/PAL/17); The Emir Adel Arslan (Syria), Mr. Wilhelm Munthe Morgenatierne

(Norway), and Dr. Jorge Garcia Granados (Guatemala) on 16 October (evening) ATTATION (Press Release GA/PAL/18). and the second second second second Mr. Moshe Shertok, Head of the Political Department of the Jewish

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Press Release GA/PAL/19 minutes in the 21 October 1947

Agency for Palestine, spoke on 17 OctAber (Press Release GA/PAL/20), and on 18 October, Mr. Jamal Husseini, Vice-President of the Arab Higher Committee, and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, former President of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, each made a statement. (Press Release GA/PAL/21).

On Tuesday, 21 October, the Committee will begin discussion of the proposals submitted by the following Delegations:

EL SALVADOR - Proposals for Arab-Jewish conference under UN auspices, at present session. (Document A/AC.14/3)

URUGUAY - Immediate admission of 30,000 children, their parents and pregnant women in DP camps to Palestine. (Document A/AC:14/10)

COLOMBIA - Proposal on acts of violence. (Eccument A/AC/14/11).

COLOMBIA - Sub-committee to study Jewish DPs. (Document A/AC.14/12). GUATEMALA - To approve UNSCOP Majority Report with amendments re duration of transitional period, interim administering authority, international police force. (Document A/AC:14/13).

UNITED KINGDOM - Proposal re entire refugee and DP problem. (Document A/AC.14/14).

SWEDEN & USA - To accept basic principles of unanimous recommendations and Majority Plan of UNSCOP as basis for recommendations re future government of Palestine. (Document A/AC.14/16).

USA - To establish sub-committee to prepare detailed plan by 27 October 1947 in form of recommendations, in accordance with basic principles of the unanimous recommendations and the Majority Plan of UNSCOP. (Document A/AC.14/17).

CANAFA - Tc amend USA proposal by adding consideration of territorial administrative responsibility, and methods of implementation. (Document A/AC.14/23).

NETHERLANDS - To proceed by co-ordinated effort to prepare solution as far as possible acceptable to both parties, to prepare recommendations for implementation, and recommendations for Jewish refugees and DPs. (Document A/AC.14/18).

YUGOSLAVIA - Jewish refugees in Cyprus be admitted immediately into Palestine. (Document A/AC.14/19(Corr.1).

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-	3 Press Release GA/PAL/19 //2 21 October 1947	2
URUGUAY	- To adopt UNSCOP Majority Report as basis for discussion with	
01/04/114	amendments re geographical division, economic union, transition	
	period, solution of Jewish problem and immediate immigration.	
3	(Document A/AC.14/20 and Corr.1).	
IRAQ	- Proposal to first refer to International Court of Justice ques-	
TUNG	tion as to whether Palestine was included in pledges to Arabs.	
	(Document A/AC.14/21).	
SYRIA	- To recommend that Mandatory Power prepare agreement under	
	Article 79 of Charter to terminate Mandate and create independ-	
	ent unitary state of Palestine. (Document A/AC.14/22).	
EGYPT	- Proposal to first refer to International Court of Justice ques-	с. Хи
	tions of competence of Assembly to recommend either Majority	
	or Minority plans, and of right of Members to implement either	. V
	plan. (Document A/AC.14/24).	
SYRIA	- Proposal to refer to International Court of Justice questions of	
	legality of Mandate, whether partition is consistent with the	
	Mandate and the Charter, and whether forcible partition is	
	within jurisdiction of Assembly. (Document A/AC.14/25).	
LEBANON	- Proposal that the Governments of Members of the United Nations	
UPDHI(AI	refrain, and prohibit their nationals, from giving assistance	
	in any form whatsoever to immigrants destined for Palestine.	

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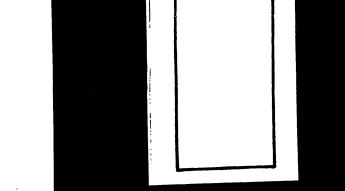
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AD II	T BY DR. EVATT, CHAIRMAN C. COMMITTEE: ON PALESTINE			
Dr. Evatt, Chairman of	the Ad Hoc Committee on t	he Palestinian Or ection,	2000 - 2000	
as made the following stater	nent:			
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The functions of this	<u>Subcommittee No.1</u> 1. Canada 2. Czechoslovakie 3. Guatemala 4. Poland 5 South Africa 6. Uruguay 7. United States of 4 8. U.S.S.R. 9. V _e nezuela Subcommittee are as follo	merica		TRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD
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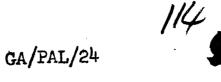
(3) to consider the exercise of administrative responsibility in

Palestine during the transitional period, including the possibility of the appli-

cation of Chapter XII of the Charter; and

(4) to consider methods by which recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Palestinian Question under paragraph 1 above, would beput into affect.

(more)



The membership of Subcommittee No. 2 will be as follows:

	1. Afghanistan 2. Colombia 3. Egypt	
x	4. Iraq 5. Lebanon 6. Pakistan	
	7. Sandi Arabia 8. Syria	
	9. Yemena	•

The functions of this subcommittee will be as follows: (1) to draw up a detailed plan for thefuture government of Palestine in accordance with the basic principles of the proposals submitted to the Assembly by the Delegations of Staudi Arabia and Iraq and the proposal submitted to the Ad Hoc Committee by the Delegation of Syria; and

(2) to incorporate this plan in the form of recommendations.

In view of the urgency of the matter each Subcommittee is required to transmit its report and recommendations to the Ad Hoc Committee not laterthan 29 October inst.

The Ad Hoc Committee will reconvene to consider the two reports as soon as possible after their receipt. The next meeting /is tentatively scheduled for Thursday October 30.

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prav. FOREIGN OFFICE UNITED NATIONS Department of lublic Information Press and Publications Bureau Lake Success, New York Press Release GA/PAL/31 SUB-COMMITTEE I OF THE 27 October 194 AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION 5942 THIRD MEETING 6 NOV to SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNSCOP MAJORITY PLAN TO MEET IN PRIVATE AS INDEXED WORKING GROUP

The Chairman, Mr. Ksawery Pruszynski (Poland) called the Sub-Committee to order at 11:20 A.M.

The Sub-Committee felt that further time was needed to reach agreement on the date of termination of the Mandate as well as on the length and nature of the transitional period which is to precede the granting of independence to the proposed Arab and Jewish States.

After discussion and amendment of a tentative plan of work submitted by Mr. Herschell Johnson (U.S.A.), the Sub-Committee decided to meet in private this afternoon at 3 p.m. as a Working Group of the whole, and to deal with such aspects of the UNSCOP Majority Plan as Economic Union; Public Assets, movable and immovable, Admission to Membership in the United Nations, Declaration concerning Holy Places, Religious and Minority Rights, Citizenship, International Conventions and Financial Obligations, on which there already exists a wide area of agreement among Members of the Sub-Committee.

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AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PALESTINIAN QUESTION

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Press Release GA/PAL/36 29 October 1947 Easter

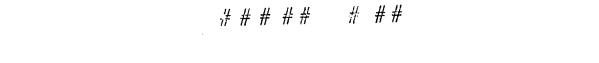
WORKING GROUP'S REPORT ON JEWISH R FUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS DISCUSSED BY SUBCOMMITTEE II

Subcommittee II of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Palestinian Question met informally this morning, with its new Chairman, Sir Mohammed Zafrulhah Khan (Pakistan), presiding.

During the closed meeting, the report of the first of the three working groups of the Sub-Committee, that dealing with Jewish refugees and displaced persons, was presented for discussion. The report was prepared by the two remaining members of the first working group: Mr. Camille Chamoun (Lebanon) and Mr. Abdel Hamid Aziz (Afghanistan). The third member of the working group, Mr. A. Gonzalez Fernandez (Colembia), resigned yesterday.

This morning's report was the first of any from the working groups to be discussed by the Subcommittee.

Before the meeting opened, the Chairman, Sir Zafrullah Khan, announced that a memorandum had been sent to Dr. H. V. Evatt (Australia), Chairman of the full Ad Hoc Committee on the Palestinian Question. The memorandum, he said, included a request for the extension of the Subcommittee's working time from Wednesday night, 29 October, until the end of this week.



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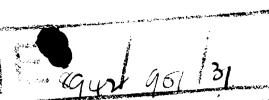
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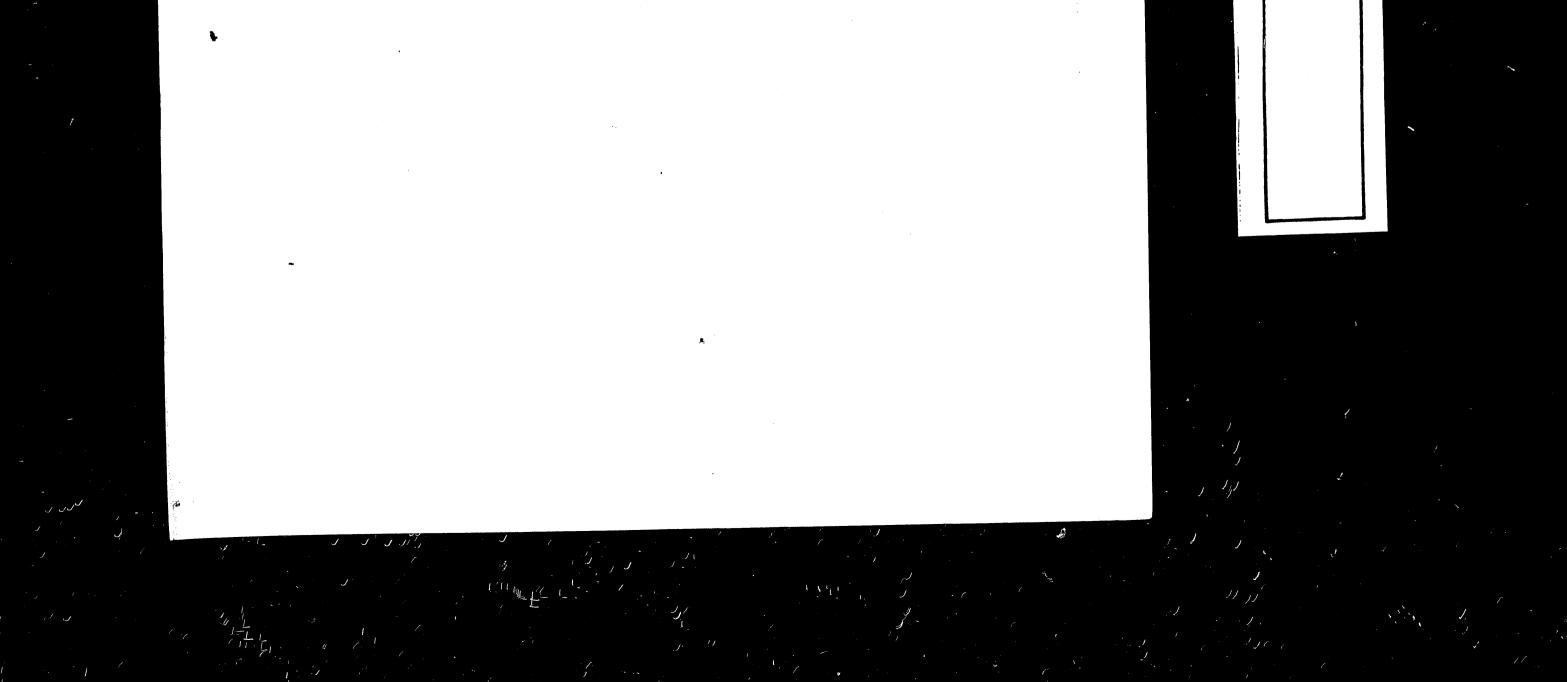
PARTITION SUBCOMMITTEE BEGINS DRAFTING THREE SECTIONS OF PALESCINE REPORT

In a closed meeting under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ksawery Pruszynski (Poland) the Sub-Committee this morning went over Chapter 3 of Section C of the Partition Plan of the UNSCOP Report. This Chapter deals with Citizenship, International Conventions and Financial Obligations.

The task of preparing a final text for approval by the Sub-Committee was entrusted to the Representatives from Guatemala for the paragraphs on International Conventions and Financial Obligations, to the Representative from Uruguay for the paragraph on Citizenship, and to the Representative from Czechoslovakia for the paragraph on the Holy Places (Chapter I), which was left over from yesterday afternoon's meeting.

The Sub-Committee will reconvene this afternoon at 3:30 p.m.

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SUBCOMMITTEE I OF CHIUN 1941 AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PLESTINE Eight meeting

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PALESTINE SUB COMMITTEE GIVEN MORE TIME TO STUDY UNSCOP REPORT

Reconvening in private this afternoon, the Subcommittee heard DR. HERBERT V. EVATT, Chairman of the full Committee, state that the time limit of 29 October set to the Subcommittee for submitting its report had been extended, but that no later deadline had been fixed. It was hoped, he said, that the full Committee would be in a pesition to give consideration to the Subcommittee's

report next Monday. The Subcommittee then took up the question of boundaries. After some discussion on the method of work it was decided to ask the Chairman, Mr. Ksawery Pruszynski (Poland), the Rapporteur, Professor Henrique Rodriguez Fabregat (Uruguay) and Mr. Paul Mohn, Swedish alternate delegate on the UNSCOP, to prepare maps and collect statistical data on the various suggested modifications to the boundaries of the Majority Plan of the UNSCOP Report, for further study.

The Subcommittee afterwards went over Chapter 4 of Section C of the Partition Plan of the UNSCOP Report. This chapter deals with guarantees and the interpretation of Chapters 1, 2, and 3 of Section C. It was approved with a

minor amendment. The Subcommittee then passed on to Section D (Economic Union) of the Partition Plan, and on this matter heard Mr. MOSHE SHERROK and Mr. D.VID HORWITZ,

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respectively Heads of the Political and of the Economic Departments of the

Jewish Agency for Palostine. The Subcommittee will reconvene in private on Friday, 31 October at 11 a.m.

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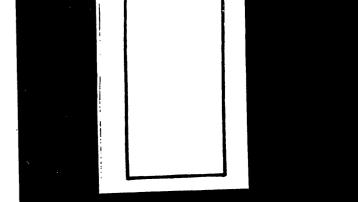
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29 October 1947

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km5 119 NATIONS UNITED epartment of Public Inforantion FOREIGN OFFICE Press Division 69 ke Success, Nassau County, New York. 05 Con Press Release GA/PAL/40 SUBCOMMITTEE 2 OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE 30 October, 1947. SUB-CONTITUE CONSIDERS NEW PROPOSILS FOR A UNITARY PALESTINE. Meeting informally this morning and this afternoon the Sub-Committee gave consideration to a draft plan for a unitary State in Palestine, prepared by the Norking Group on Proposals. าการสารา สารีสารีสารี

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SUB-COMMITTEE 2 of the AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION 5th Meeting

28 October 1947/ (PA)

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COLOMBIA RESIGNE FROM SUB-COMMITTEE

TIONS

ON PALESTINE

The provisional Chairman of Sub-Committee II of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Palestinian Question, Mr. A. Gonzalez-Fernandez (Colombia), this morning resigned the chairmanship and resigned from the Sub-Committee.

The Colombian delegate had announced at an open meeting last week that he would accept the chairmanship only on the condition that the composition of the Sub-committee be revised to include other non-Moslem countries besides Colombia.

As the Sub-committee has not been re-constituted, Mr. Gonzalez-Fernandez resigned.

Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan)was electei Crairman in his place.

The Sub-committee will meet this afternoon in working groups.,

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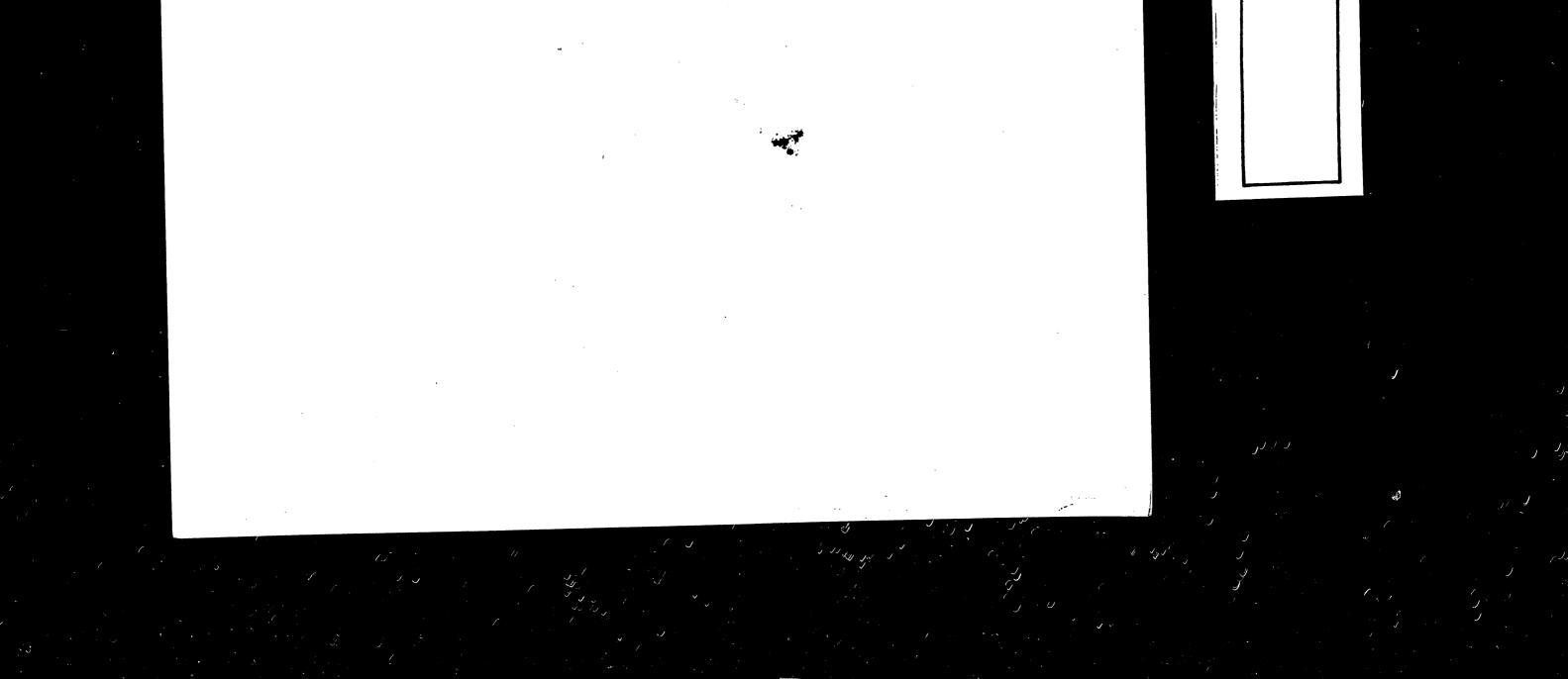
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AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION

Convening in private under the Chairmanship of MR. KSAWERY PRUSZYNSKI (Foland), the Sub-Committee this morning gave consideration to a number of amendments proposed by the Working Group on Economic Union to Section D of the Fartition Plan of the UNSCOF Report (Vol. I, p.50-51).

The Sub-Committee will reconvene next Monday, 3 November, at 11 a.m.

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AD HOC COLMITTEE ON PALESTINE SUBCOMMITTEE'I 13th Heeting.

(PM) T.KE # 1 Press Release GA/PAL/47 INDEXED 3 November, 1947.

SUBCOMITTEE I (PALESTINE) (PM) TAKE # 1.

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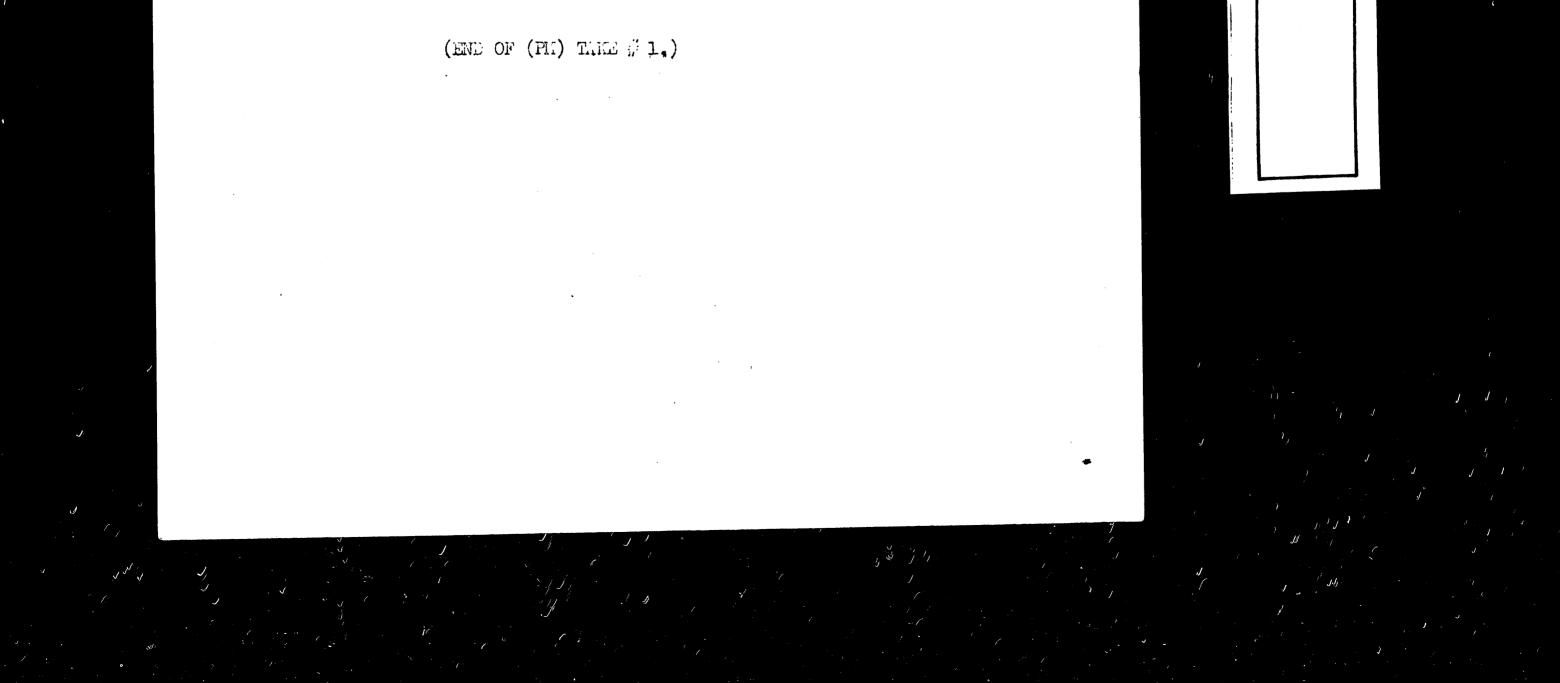
Reconvening this afternoon in open meeting, Sub-Committee I of the Ad Hoc Committee on Palestine resumed discussion of the proposals submitted by various delegations of implementation of the eventual recommendations of the General Assembly on Palestine.

Dr. PEDRO ZULOAGA (Venezuela) proposed that a working group be set up, composed of representatives of Guatemala, the US and the USSR to study and bring nearer the proposals put forward by these three countries for implementing the Assembly recommendations.

This proposal met with the support of MAJOR GENERAL JOHN H, HILLDRING, (USi) and Dr. J. GARCIA GRANADOS (Guatemala)

Mr. SEMEN TSARAPKIN (USSR) expressed the wish to postpone decision on the Venezuelan proposal until further questions and replies on the Guatemalan, US and Soviet proposals for implementation had been heard.

Leaving these questions and replies for a later meeting, the Sub-Committee then took up the question of Economic Union (Section "D" of the Partition Plan of the UNSCOP Report -- pages 50 - 51).



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SUBCOMMITTEE I OF AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE 13th MEETING (PM) Take #2 PRESS RELEASE GA/PAL/47 3 November 1947

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SUPCOMMITTEE 1 (PALESTINE) - (PM) TAKE #2

The Subcommittee examined the questions of

(1) a Customs Union; (2) a Common Currency; (3) Operations in the Common Interest of Railways, Interstate Highways, Postal, Telephone and Telegraphic Services; end the ports of Haifa and Jafie; (4) Joint Economic Development, especially : . . . of Irrigation, Land Reclamation and Soil Conservation;
(5) Access there oth States and the City of Jerusalem, on a non-discriminatory basis, to watcher and power facilities; (6) a Joint Economic Bcard.

The Subcommittee adopted several amendements proposed by the Working Group on Economic Union.

The Sub-committee's meeting tomprov morning at 11:00 a.m. will be open to press and public.

> (END OF TAKE #2 AND OF PRESS RELEASE GA/PAL/47. BECAUSE BOTH DAKES TOGETHER MAKE A COMPLETE STORY, NO SUMMARY WILL BE ISSUMD.)

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SUBCOMMITTEE 1 OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE FALESTINIAN QUESTION 14th Meeting PRESS RELEASE GA/PAL/48 4. November 1947 Eaven

FALESTINE SUBCOMMITTEE ADOLTS AMENDMENTS TO UNSCOP FLAN FOR ECONOMIC UNION

The Subcommittee this morning resumed discussion of Section D (Economic Union) of the Majority Partition Plan of the UNSCOP Report (pages 50-51).

The Subcommittee adopted several amendments proposed by the Working Group on Economic Union to the clauses relating to a joint currency; freedom of transit and visit; and termination, modification and interpretation of the proposed treaty of economic union between the Arab State, the Jewish State and the City of Jerusalen.

With regard to the sharing, between the Arab State, the Jewish State and the City of Jerusalem, of the surplus revenue from customs, the United States representative reserved the right of his Delegation to bring forward a proposal at a later date.

As a result of this reservation, adoption of the paragraph was postponed. The Subcommittee then started to discuss its several plans for implementation and the suggestion of Venezuela that a working group be formed of delegations which had submitted proposals on this subject.

The discussion will be continued at 3 p.m. when MR. SEMEN K. TSARAFKIN (USSR) will answ r questions on his statement of yesterday, and MR. L.B. FEARSON (Canada) will make a statement.

The Subcommittee adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

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SUB-COMMITTEE 2 OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION Press Release GA/PAL/49 4 Nevember 1947

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION FOR A UNITARY PALESTINE APPROVED BY SUB-COMMITTEE

Sub-Committee II of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Palestinian Question this morning approved a proposed constitution for Palestine as a unitary, independent state.

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The final polishing of the report will be done at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow when Sub-Committee II will hold its next meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 1.30 p.m.

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November 1947

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STITUTENT OF THE SSIDOR LIU CHIEH, DELEGITE OF CHIN. BLFORE THE PLINTRY SESSION, GENER'L ASSEMBLY, 28 NOVEMBER 1947

Ever since the Ceneral Assembly was seized of the Palestine question, the Chinese Delegation has maintained the view that a solution to the situation, if it is to be carried out successfully, must be based on the consent of the parties immediately concerned.

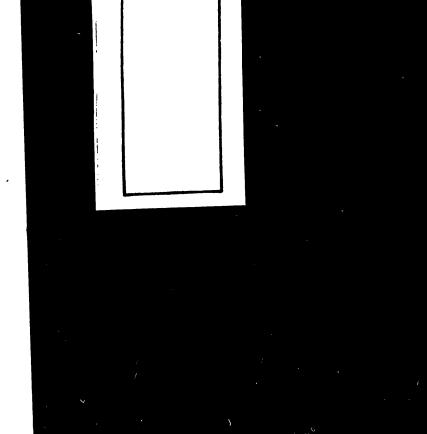
It the be inning of the discussions in the Ld Hoc Committee, the Chinese Delegation urged that every effort should be made to bring about conciliation and cooperation between the Long and Jewish peoples in the search of a settlement. Unfortunately, the two plans submittee to the 'd Hoc Committee were drawn up by two sub-committees each working indopendently of the other, each representing a set point of view dispetric lly opposed one to the other. Efforts of conciliation were consequently of no avail.

Up to the last state of disculsion in Committee, when the report of Sub-Committee 1 was considered, the Chinese belogation hoped that the modified report of the Sub-Committee could be taken as a basis for further consideration and that the area of disagreement might be further reduced so as to make the plan, if not acceptable to both parties, at least less objectionable to either of them. But uppin no progress has been made in the last few days in narrowing the gap between the two diver ont views. It is apparent that the little time left to the Committee did not permit of adequate efforts in that direction. This is made the pore evident by the expressions of categorical objections on the part of these delegations whose assent or dequiesence forms an

escential part of any workable plan.

The Chinese Delegation has made it clear that in the formulation of such a plan, the welfare of the inhabitants of Palestine must be considered of paramount importance and that the decision of the General Issembly must take into account not one or two individual factors but <u>all</u> of the factors that have given

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CHINA Press Release PM/788 28 November 1947 127

rise to the present situation. Above all, the ultimate aim of peace in the Middle East and consequently in the world should be given the greatest possible assurance.

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From the point of view of the United Nations, the yardstick in the measurement of any proposal must be the extent to which peace and tranquility in that part of the world may be assured by its adoption.

As the present draft resolution stands, the Chinese Delegation finds it difficult to give it positive support and in accordance with the instructions

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of the Chinese Government, will abstain in the voting.

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p. 128 Ellept E

The following is issued at the recurst of M. Intonio Vieux of the Haitian Belegation:-

MENOUNCEENT BY M. INTONIC VIEUK OF THE HAITLIN DELEGATION

l feel that my position in regard to the question of Palestine should be made clear.

In the statement I made last Wednesday, I expressed the views that my government had just forwarded to me in the most formal terms opposing the partition of Palestine.

In an equally formal manner, contrary instructions were forwarded to me yesterday.

Therefore, I will undertake the duty to act on the basis of the last instructions as I did carry out the provious ones, due to the fact that I did not seek to influence the forthcoming of any instructions from my government,



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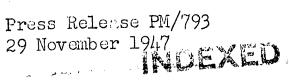
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IDDRE'S BY CIMILLE CHIMOUN, DELEGITE

OF LEB NON

BEFORE THEGENERAL ASSEMBLY, 29 NOVEMBER 1947

The Delegation of Lebanon has heard with much interest the speeches of the honorable delegates of France and Colombia. It believes that it expresses the feelings of all the delegations of Arab States in thanking these honorable dele-

t the same time, it wishes solemnly to assure this august Assembly that throughout the debates on this subject which have already lasted more than two months, there has been no attempt at conciliation with the delegations of the Arab States, and no approach has been made to them in search of any formula whatspever for conciliation.

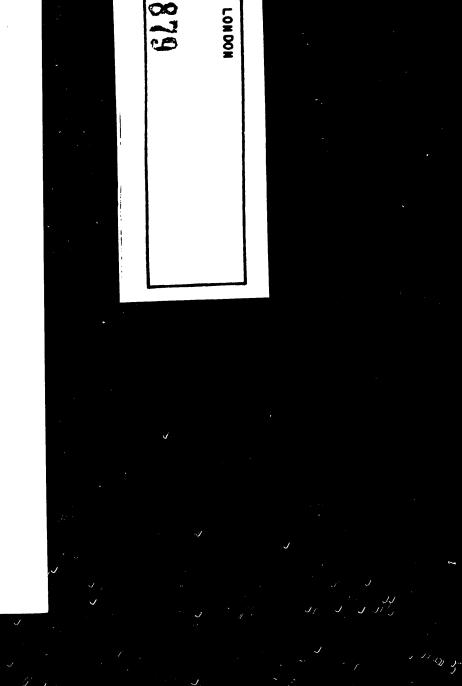
At the very moment when Sub-Committee II was set up, without their previous consultation, the Trab delegations of which this Sub-Committee was for the most part composed associated themselves immediately with the observations made by the honorable delegate of Colombia. They proposed that at least two of their delegations should be replaced by neutral delegations whose presence would have been of such a nature as advantageously to help their work. This proposal which gave evidence of willingness to conciliate was unfortunately not listened to.

Today, as before, we are ready to hear, to study and to discuss any formula

of conciliation which might be of such a nature as to offer a just and reasonable solution to the Palestine problem. We will do this, not in a spirit of weakness, but with all the more good will in that we consider that it is the mission of our Organisation not to recommend solutions which can only be carried out by force or by the threat of force, but solutions which gain the acceptance of all parties because of their objective and equitable character.

Ye would like to have been able to present immediately a plan, detailed and complete, which could have served as a basis for the recommendations of this issembly. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to realize this objective within

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CH'MOUN 2 Press Release PM/793 · the interim of a few hours which has passed since the last meeting. /30 (Nevertheless we are able right at this moment to submit to you the following general principles intended to serve as an intermediary formula between the two theses which have faced us throughout all our debates:

PRINCIPLE I. A Federal and independent state of Palestine shall be set up on the expiration of a period not exceeding the first of August, 1948.

PRINCIPLE II: The Government of the Federal and Indpendent State of Palestine shall be constituted on a federal basis, and shall consist of a federal government and of cantonal governments of the Arabs and Jews.

PRINCIPLE III: The boundaries of the cantons should be drawn in such a manner as to leave the smallest possible irab and Jewish minorities in each canton.

PRINCIPLE IV: The population of Palestine shall elect by direct universal suffrage a constituent assembly which will draw up the future constitution of the federal state of Palestine. The constituent assembly shall be composed of all elements of the population in proportion to the number of their respective citizens.

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PRINCIPLE V: The constituent assembly in defining the rights of the federal government of Palestine, and the rights of its legislative and judicial organs, in the definition of the rights of the cantonal governments, and also in the definition of the relationship between the cantonal governments and the federal government, shall be guided principally by the rules which govern the constitution of the United States of America and by the organic laws of the states of this Union.

PRINCIPLE VI: Among other imperative considerations, the constitution will

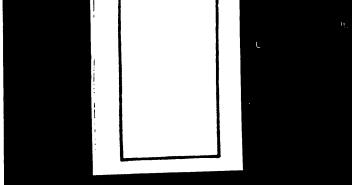
take into account the protection of Holy Places, the right of access to visit, and the cultural rights in conformity to the status quo, in order to safeguard the rights of the religious establishments of all nationalities now existing in Palestine.

We fully realize that these ideas which are submitted to you are incomplete in regard to detail because of the lack of necessary time, but we have the firm conviction that they can serve as a basis of a constructive plan which can meet with the approval of the great majority of the Assembly. The example of the United States of America where a number of diverse races live in harmony and develop an onomous existence in the states which comprise this Union; even the example 131 of switzerland, where three different races cooperate happily within the framework of their local autonomies, can be offered as models of the future organization of Palestine.

In formulating the above suggestions we do not wish to exclude any suggestion or proposal which might be submitted by other delegations, and which would be of such a nature as to reconcile the opposed points of view.

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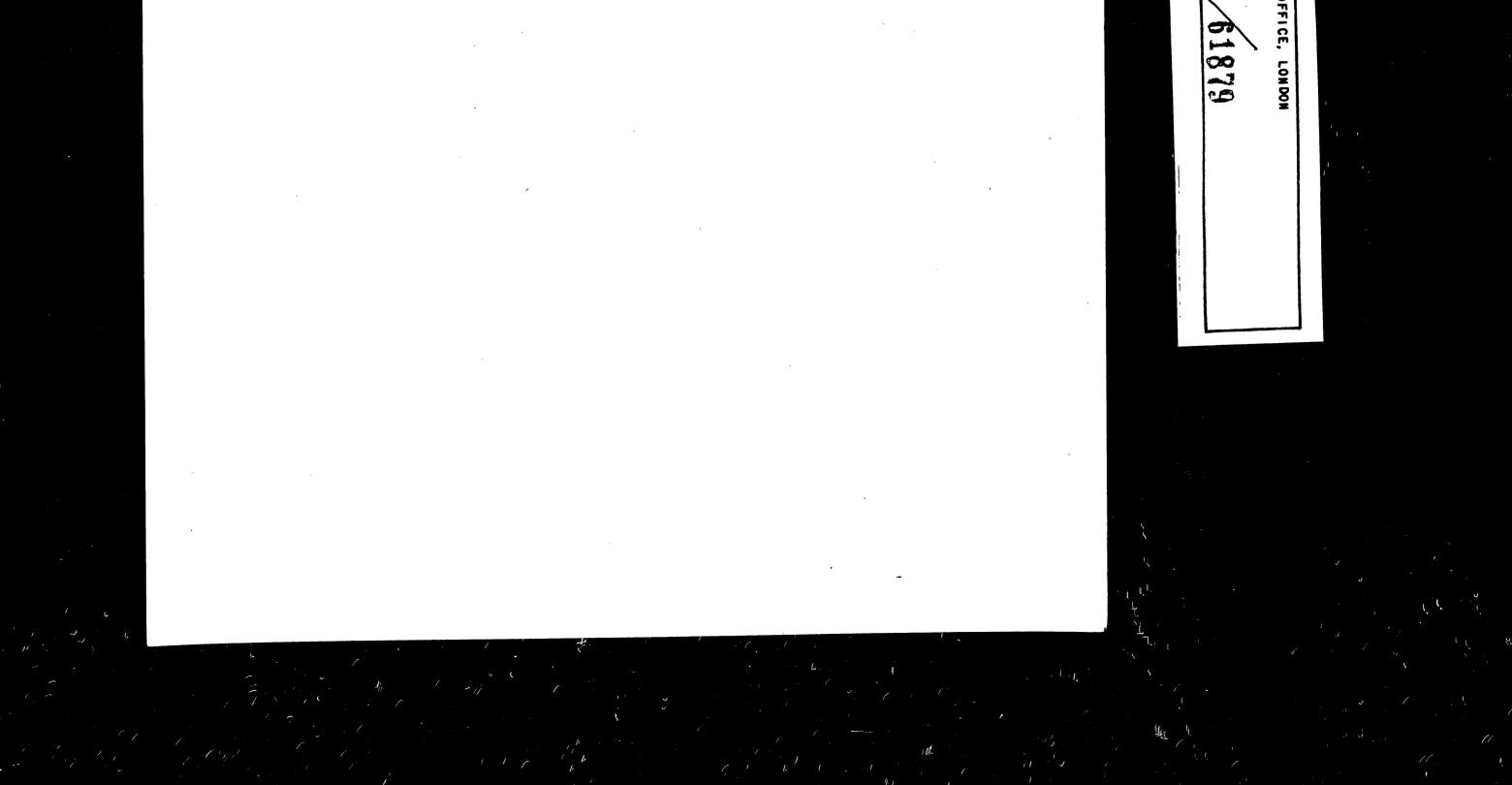
PROPUS.L BY IGAN

The General Assembly with the object of reaching a reasonable solution of the Palestinian question which may give satisfaction both to the Arab and Jewish populations in Falestine;

DECIDES to adjourn the discussion of this question until 15 January 1948, INVITES the Ad Hoc Committee on the Faldstinian question to study this question and, taking into a count the declarations made by the delegation of Lebanon during the meeting of today's date.

INVITAS the Committee to propere a plan for the future government of Falestine;

RECENSEDS the secretary-General to communicate the report of the Ld Hoc Committee to the member states before 31 January 1946.



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NLWS PULLETI

The following is a Digest of United Nations activities in Now York, Monday, December 1. It is based on the Radio Nows Bulletin broadcast by the United Nations daily (except Sundays) at 2200 GMT on 19.62, 25.58 and 16.91 metres.

MAIN EVENTS

* Members of the 5-nation Commission charged with carrying out the partition of Salestine are expected to be appointed this week.

* The United Eations Trustseship Council has set up a sub-committee to study the future status of the City of Jerusalem.

* An anti-war appeal has been launched by the UNESCO General Conference meeting in Mexico City.

APPOINTMENT OF 5-NATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE

While Arab and Jewish reactions in Talestine continue to be reported, plans were being specied up protonday, Honkey, at bake Success to appoint staff members of the 5-nation United Hations Cormission which will administer the partition of the Holy Land.

At the same time, the Prusieeship Council started proliminary work in Chaing up an international statute for the City of Jerusalom and its environs. The international status of Jerusalen was proposed under the partition plan.

Preparation for Partition

The United Nations Pelestine Compission will proceed to the Holy Lanafter its staff menters have been appointed. (Hoon its arrival in falsatine it will party out the plan for dividing the Holy Land into separate independent Arab and Jewish States.

The five countries on the Commission are Delivia, Ozechoslovakia, Denmark, Manara and the Philippine Republic.

According to the partition plan, this Commission would receive mininistrative powers and functions from the mandatory Power as Dritish troops withdraw from the hely Land. The deadline for troops withdrawal and the termination of the Dritish mandate is August 1 next year. By the months later, i.e. within be months, independent severeign Jewish and Arab States would emerge. During the termsitional period leading to the independence of those States the 5-nation in sitisfication will hand over administrative powers to provisional government councils in the Arab States. Later, this Commission will direct the helding if free sheations in the two States.

Though the 5-ration Commission will be under instructions from both the Security Council and the General Assembly, the responsibility for carrying out

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the partition plan will rest principally with the Socurity Council.

How the Assembly Voted

The adoption of the partition plan climaxed seven months of work by the United Nations in attempting to solve the question of the Holy Land.

- 2 -

The Palestine problem was placed before the General Assembly last spring by the United Kingdom following its admitted inability to carry on its mandate over the Holy Land. .

Of the 57 nations represented in the General Assembly, 33 voted for the partition plan while 13 opposed it. 10 abstained and Siam was absent. Following the vote, the delogates of several Arab States declared that their governments would not be bound by this decision of the Assembly since they considered the partition plan illegal, unjust and contrary to the Charter.

Arab Delegations' Protests

Later on Saturday, in a joint statement, the Arab delegations to the General Assembly characterised the vote on the partition plan as one held under great pressure and duress, and they challenged the right of the General Assembly or any other organ of the United Nations to decree the partition of Palestine.

The Arab States also expressed their conviction that the world would not tolerate what they termed "the dire consequences which will inevitably follow if nothing is done to remedy the unequal justice that has been meted to the Arabs".

The Arab Delegates recalled that all the Arab nations, with inhabitants numbering more than 1,000,000, did not support partition.

Jewish Agency Applauds Partition

A different view was expressed in a stat ment issued by the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

The Jewish Agency called the adoption of the partition blan a "reaffirmation of the just claim of the Jewish people to rebuild its national life in its ancestral home."

The statement added: "In this historic hour we extend the hand of genuine friendship to the new Arab State, and call upon the Arabs and Jews of Palestine and all neighbouring Arab countries to join with us in peacoful collaboration."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY FINALE

On Saturday, the adoption of the partition plan immediately proceeded the close of the second regular session of the General Ass mbly.

However, before the Assembly session eane to an end, Mr. TRYGVE LIE, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, praised the great amount of work accomplished by the 57 delegations in completing what he called "the largest agonda which an international organisation has over had."

Dr. OSWALDO ARANHA of Brazil, the President of the Assembly, in a closing speech, said that it was the duty of the United Nations not only to deal with all causes of war with all the means at our disposal, but also to lay the economic, political and social bases of peace.

CITY OF JERUSALEM

The United Mations Trusteeship Council has voted to create a subsidiary body charged with formulating the initial draft of a statute for the City of Jorusalom.

Mating at Lake Success on Monday afternoon, the Council voted 9 to 1, with Iraq voting against, and Belgium abstaining, to set up a sub-committee which would work out the details of the special international status envisaged in the Palestine partition plan for the City of Jerusalem.

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Establishment of the sub-committee was suggested by the United States. The President of the Council, Mr. FRANCIS E. SAYRS, said that the sub-committee should lay the groundwork for Jerusalem's statute. He was of the opinion that the unit should not take any final decision on the matter but should refer the question to the Trusteeship Council from time to time.

Ar. SAYRE suggested that a special session of the Council might be conversed later to take final action on the international status for Jerusalem. Mr. SAYRE said that the Council might be able to dispose of its present tusiness before Christmas but he Council whether a decision on the statute for Jerusalem would be arrived at by then.

"Tremendously important and critical responsibility"

Mr. SAYEF r ad a communication from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. TRYOVE LIS, requesting the Council to be informed of the resconsibility that had been placed agor it by the General Assembly in despting the partition plan for Palesting.

"A tramendously important and critical responsibility," said Mr. SATRS, "has been placed upon the Trusteeship Council. In order to discharge this responsibility, we should begin at once by taking off cur spats and patting down to work."

The Frezident then recalled that the statute of the City of Jerusalem should be drafted five menths after the adoption of the partition plan by the General Assembly, and he teld the delegates that the question merital special study and consideration because the Trustesship Ocuneil would establish the framework of the covernment of Jerusalem for the next ten years.

No Soviet V. Le Either For or Against Jerusalem Plan

Following that the Souncil voted to events the subsidiary unit which has to fract the Jernselem statute.

It should be pointed out that the Dovist Union, although a Member of the Trusteeship Council, has not yet named a representative to that organ, thus there was no Soviet vote either for or against the Jerusalem plan.

Trusteeship Council also Considers Poultions

Earlier, the Trusteeship Council studied several patitions from inhabitants of Tanganyika and the Cameroons, both under British administration.

The petitions concerned German recidents in Tanganyika who do not want

to be repatriated to Sermany. :

ECAFE REJECTS PROPOSAL FOR INDONESIAN REPRESENTATION

In Paguio in the chilippines, the United Fetions Reomenia Commission for Asia and the Far Rest turned down an Indian proposal asking that a representative of the Indemedian Republic should sit with the Cormission although without the state to yets or speak.

The United Kingdom delegate pointed cut that Indonesian generalized word in a conseconfering the right suggested by India, since the meetings of the Commission wave epoc to the public.

The Indian representative then nexted that the Indonesian delegates the Andreas to the Commissions dessions. When put to a vote the Indian proposal was rejected by 5 votes to 4 and 1 abstention.

Then the Commission began its general work with the Seviet delegat urging that programmes of secondaic relabilitation for the countries of Asia should be drafted.

/ In Gomova

OPENING MEETING OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION POSTPONED

In Genova, meanwhile, the Human Rights Commission has postponed its opening plenary meeting until Tuesday, 2 December. In an informal meeting Members voted to postpone it because several delegates, including Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT of the United States, had not yet errived in Geneva. Bad weather has delayed arrival.

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UNESCO APPROVES ANTI-WAR RESOLUTION

In Mexico City the UNESCO Conference has approved an anti-war appeal addressed to all who are concerned with the dignity of man and the future of civilisation.

This proposal was submitted jointly by France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Brazil and the United Kingdor.

The resolution reads as follows:

"Aware of the responsibilities imposed on them by the UNESCO Constitution, to further universal respect for the laws of human rights and fundamental freedows of the peoples of the world without discrimination of race, sex, language or religion; concerned with the dangers to peace resulting from current reports conducive to the idea that another war is inevitable; troubled by the indifference, resignation and even calm acceptance which such current reports meet with in certain sections of public opinion;

"The UNESCO General Conference addresses a solemn appeal to all who are concerned with the dignity of man and the future of civilisation, particularly ducetors, scientists, artists, writers and journalists through the world, and este them to denounce the permicious idea that another war is inevitable, to act as a * for the conscience of the nations in refusing this collective suicide, and to combat by every means in their power a surrender to every form of thought or action which may threaten a just and leating proce."

BALKANS COMMITTEE ARRIVES IN SALONIKA

From Grosce comes word that the United Nations Special Balkans Committee has arrived at Salonika which will be the headquarters of the Committee according to the decision of the General Accombly.

The Committee has already hold five meetings during its gtay in Athens, the Greek capital, and will hold its next meeting at Salonika today, Tuesday.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS CONSIDERS TRUST TERRITORIES IN PACIFIC

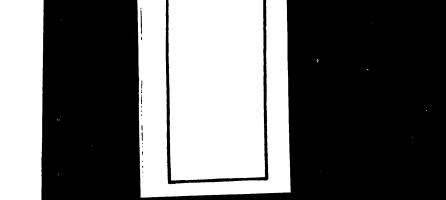
At Lake Success the Security Council's Committee of experts considered the Council's function regarding the strategic trust territories of the former Japanese mandated islands of the Pacific. These islands became United States Trusteeship areas last year.

FOREIGN LOANS DISCUSSED BY SUB-COMMISSION OF ECOSOC

The question of foreign leans was discussed at Lake Success at a meeting of the Sub-Commission on Frenomic Development of the Economic and Social Council.

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UNITED NATIONE NAME EULEMIN

The following is a Digest of United Nations activities in New York, Tuesday, December 2. It is based on the Radio News Bulletin broadcast by the United Nations daily (except Sundays) at 2200 GMT on 19.62, 25.58 and 16.91 metres.

MAIN EVENTS .

* The United Nations Security Council might consider the partition plan for Palestine next week.

* A 6-nation Committee of the Trusteeship Council will study the status of the City of Jerusalem today, Wednesday.

* The Secretary-General of the United Nations will leave for Lurope on January 2 to choose the site of the next General Assembly session.

* Food distribution for needy children has begun in Austria, Finland, Greece and Italy.

PALESTINE - SECURITY COUNCIL'S RESPONSIBILITY

It was announced at Lake Success on Tuesday that the plan for the partition of Palestine might be considered next week by the Security Council, the main United Nations organ charged with maintaining peace and security.

Mr. TRYGYE LL., the Secretary-General of the United Nations, is formally advising the Security Council of the Assembly's adoption of the partition plan, and Mr. LIE has urged that the five countries on the United Nations Balestine Commission should appoint their staff representatives to this body which will administer the division of the Moly Land into separate Arab and Jewish States. The five countries on this Commission are Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Panama and the Philippine Republic.

Although the Commission was set up on the recommendation of the General Assembly, it will be under the direction of the Security Jouncil which has the main responsibility in implementing the partition of Palestine.

During the transitional period leading to the new Arab and Jewish States, between now and October 1, the Cormispion will gradually receive addinistrative functions from the Mandatory Lower as British troops withdraw from the Boly Land. In this connection, it was announced at Lake Success gesterday that discussions will be held between the United Nations and the United Kingdom regarding the transfer of authority for administering Palestine.

Imminent Departure of U.N. Staff to Falcative

A group of United Nations staff members on the Palestine Commission is expected to leave for the Holy Land within two or three weeks.

A report that the Secretary-General would loave shortly for Palostine was declared to be without foundation.

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These developments on the United Nations plan to partition Palestine occurred yesterday, Tuesday, as reports of Arab-Jewish disorders continued to emanate from Palestine.

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JERUSALEM - TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL PLANS INTERNATIONAL STATUS

At the same time another stop was taken to implement the partition plan as the Trusteeship Council appointed 6 countries to a sub-committee which will draw up a detailed programme for placing Jorusalem under international status.

The 6 countries are Australia, the United States, China, France, Mexico and the United Kingdom, and these countries will prepare the groundwork for the special status of the City of Jerusalem as outlined in the partition plan.

According to this plan, the City of Jorusalam and its immediate vicinity, including the town of Sethlehem, would be placed under international status by the Trusteeship Council. Also the Council would appoint a Governor for this territory.

Council's President Urges Immediate Action

In outlining the responsibility of the Jouncil in this matter, Mr. FRANCIS SAYRE, President of the Council, advised careful study by the sub-committee and he recalled that the statute of Jerusalem should be completed within five months and would establish the framework of the future government of Jerusalem for the next ten years.

Mr. SAYRE felt that the sub-committee should not take any final decision, but should refer the question of Jorusalem's status to the Trustoeship Council from time to time, and he suggested that a special session of the Council might be convened after Christmas to take final action on the international status of Jerusalem.

The Council's sub-committee will meet today, Wednesday.

Mr. SAYRE declared that the Jerusalem committee was what he called "the mest important committee which the Scuncil would appoint during its present session, "and he called on the member nations of the committee to appoint their very best men to help de this very important jeb.

Mr. SAYRE urged an immediate start by the committee so that it should complete major work on the status of Jerusalem before the Christmas holiday. He added that the Trusteeship Scuncil, if it completed its other work by the end of next week, could then devote its entire time to this problem.

NAURU - TRUST MESHIP QUESTIONNAIRE TO AUSTRALIA

Later, the Council passed a resolution which would approve the sending of a Trusteeship guestionnaire to Australia as the Government responsible for administoring the trust territ ry of Nauru.

This action resulted from the General Assembly's approval of the Fauru Trusteeship Agreement several weeks age.

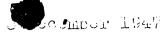
Also the Council postponed further revision of questionnaires for trust territories until its next session.

SELECTION OF EUROPEAN CITY FOR MEXT ASSEMBLY

Also at Lake Success yesterday, Tuesday, it was announced that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. TRYGVE LIL, will leave for Europe on January 8 next year to choose a site for the next General Assembly session. Last month the General Assembly weted to hole its next regular session

in Europe.

/Mr. LIE's



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Mr. LIE's tentative route will be Geneva, Brussels, Paris, Prague and the Hague. It is expected that he will choose one of these cities as the General Assembly's site.

- 3 -

Mr. LIE then will report his choice to a 9-nation committee appointed by the General Assembly. The committee will make the final decision.

Members of the site committee are Australia, Syelorussia, Ethiopia, India, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama and Uruguay.

"LITTLE ASSEMBLY" TO STUDY VETO LARLY IN JANUARY

Secretariat sources have announced at Lake Success that the Interim Committee of the General Assembly, otherwise known as the "Little Assembly" will hold its first meeting at Lake Success on January 5.

"The Little Assembly" will begin its work with a review of the question of the veto in the Security Council.

U.N.KOREAN COMMISSION: NO DECISION YET ON SECRETARIAT TEAM

It was disclosed that no final decision has been taken as to the composition of the Secretariat team which is to accompany the United Nations Special Mission to Korea.

ICEF ALREADY DISTRIBUTING FOOD IN FOUR COUNTRIES

The International Children's Emergency Find has announced that it has begun actual food distribution to needy children in Austria, Finland, Greece and Italy.

Between now and November 17 next year, the Fund will have carried out additional food distribution in Bulgaria, Szechoslovakia and Poland.

These facts were made public yesterday, Thesday, by the Executive Director of the Fund, Mr. MAURICE PATE, luring a meeting of the unit held at Lake Success.

Mr. PATE also announced that the total funds plodged or received by the Fund as at November 17 this year totalled nearly \$35,000,000. In addition, the Fund expects to receive between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 from several Latin American countries. Plodges have been made by Peru, Dhile, Uruguay and Cuba.

Mr. PATE added that the Swiss Government had authorised a direct contribution to the Fund totalling Swide Frs. 2,000,000.

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He reported finally that operations of the Fund in Ohine had been postponed until complete reports are forthcoming from that country. However, a million and a half dollars have been set aside for child aid in areas of Asia outside China.

Enthusiastic Reception in Latin America for "One Day's Pay" Scheme

The United Nations Appeal for Children which has launched a drive for a "One Day's Pay" collection to aid needy children has reported enthusiastic support for its project throughout Latin America.

The Appeal will collect funds which later will be distributed by the International Children's Emergency Fund.

ECAFE APPROVES CONSULTATION WITH CONTROL AUTHORITIES IN JAPAN AND KOREA

In Seguid in the Philippine Republic, the United Nations Leonomic Commission for Asia and the Far East now mosting there has approved an Australian resolution suggesting consultation between the Commission and the Allied Control

/authorities

authorities in Japan and Korea.

The Soviet Union which had objected to the Korean consultations previously abstained from voting on the final proposals. U.K.Resolution Approved

Also approved at yesterday's session was a United Kingdom resolution covering the negotiations between the Commission and the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations.

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In the vote on this proposal the Scviet Union and the Philippines abstained.

Later the Commission discussed general economic problems of Asia and the Australian delegate pointed out that Asia's economic difficulties had arisen not only as a result of the war but also due to political changes in several countries which had disrupted the traditional pattern of their economy.

U.N. TO DISCUSS HOUSING PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL ZONES

In Venezuela a United Nations Conference of Experts is scheduled to begin discussion of housing problems in the less developed tropical areas of the wetern hemisphere.

The experts will exchange views on housing problems in tropical zones and will report their concrete suggestions to the United Mations Economic and Social Council.

VOTING AT THE TRADE CONFERENCE

In Havana, the United Metions Conference on Trade and Employment has moved that only Member States of the United Nations may vote in the deliberations. of the Conference. Moreover, the President of the Conference suggested that whenever possible decisions should be taken without a formal vote but simply by a concensus of opinion. This would give the non-member states a chance to make their views felt.

Countries attending the Havana Conference which are not United Nations Members are Austria, Ireland, Finland, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, Transjordan as well as the Allied Control authorities of Japan.

- - - - 10+1 UNESTO - BUDGET PROPOSALS

In Mexico City, a Budget sub-commission of the UNESCO Conference has proposed an overall operational budget for UNESCO in 1948 totalling nearly \$8,000,000.

The funds will be used for several UNESCO projects in the fields of education, films, press, radio, scientific research and cultural rehabilitation. Included in the budget estimate is the expected cost of nearly [2,000,000 for the next UNESCO Conference which will be held in Bayrouth, Lebanon, next year.

CONTINUED STUDY BY COMMISSION FOR CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS

It was announced at Lake Success on Tu sday that the U.N. Commission for Conventional Armamonts will maet again nort Tuesday, December 9.

The Commission will continue the study of General disarmament projects in fields outside atomic energy and weapons of mass destruction.

194 141 E 8943 • 27 SEP 1243 PALESTINE 941 (1 N. Palertin Committee Meetings sumber 68943/957/31 Report 4 DEI 3177 (ES917/46/9) Jouch **TELEGRAM FROM** d. K. Rod. 1) para 3 test sentence bet two helpetitule No.New York. " Ognument" for arrangement @ resold suced sectioned substitute the United Higden Dated 2652.4 Received in Registry for Britain. 21 ~ (Minutes.) Last Paper. 8942. T.E.CABLE References. I don't think we need telegraph these alterations (which are not important) to Arab posts. (Print.) JB cept. 27 RECORD 61879 (How disposed of.) 8, Mathieson B.O. Hel bains 1804 Bogdod redda 425 anna Berru 607 Damarcus 502 27 Sept pi (Index. (Action completed,) Next Paper. E 8946 32003 F.O.P.

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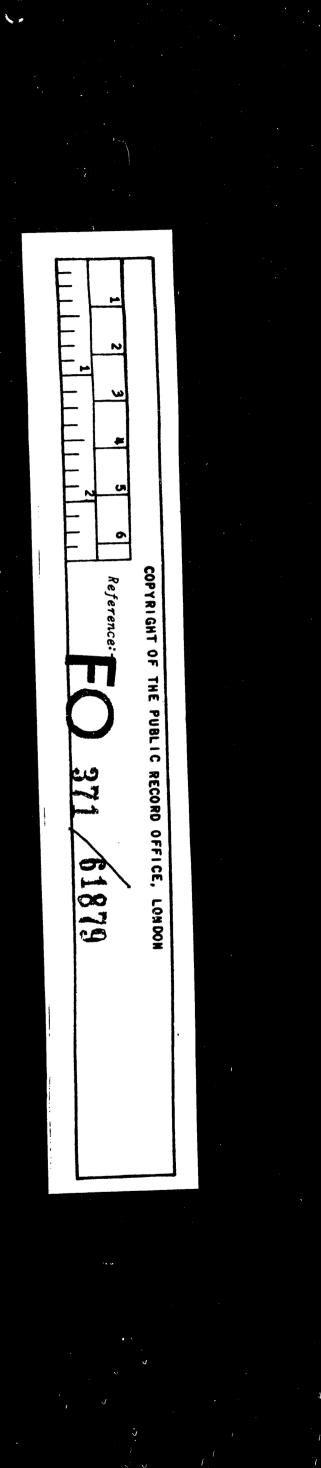
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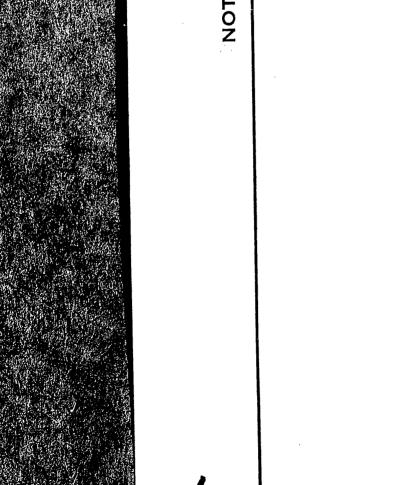
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145 Registry £ 8943 951 31 OUT FILE F. O., J.G.S.B. 26th September, 1947 Despatched 7.30 **M**. : Tep_Secret,-27/9 Secret.-Immediate. Draft. Caire Baghdad Confidential. 1804 Bastricted. Palestine. 823 Open_ 393 425 607 502 Jedda You will no doubt be furnishing Amman Beirut Damascus me with a summary of press and official Telegram. MARGIN. reactions to the Colonial Secretary's No. statement on Palestine. I shall be Qe. (Date) 50 27 glad of earliest possible report. THIS Repeat to :-JB Sept - 27 U.K. Delegation, New York,3203 Z WRITTEN Washington. 996 0 B 5 DNIHTON EnxClorix. Ender Cypher. Distribution :-Departmental No. 2. Pro-Baito Sept. 27 Copies to



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civilized nations, and can be sustained

effectively only with material and moral support

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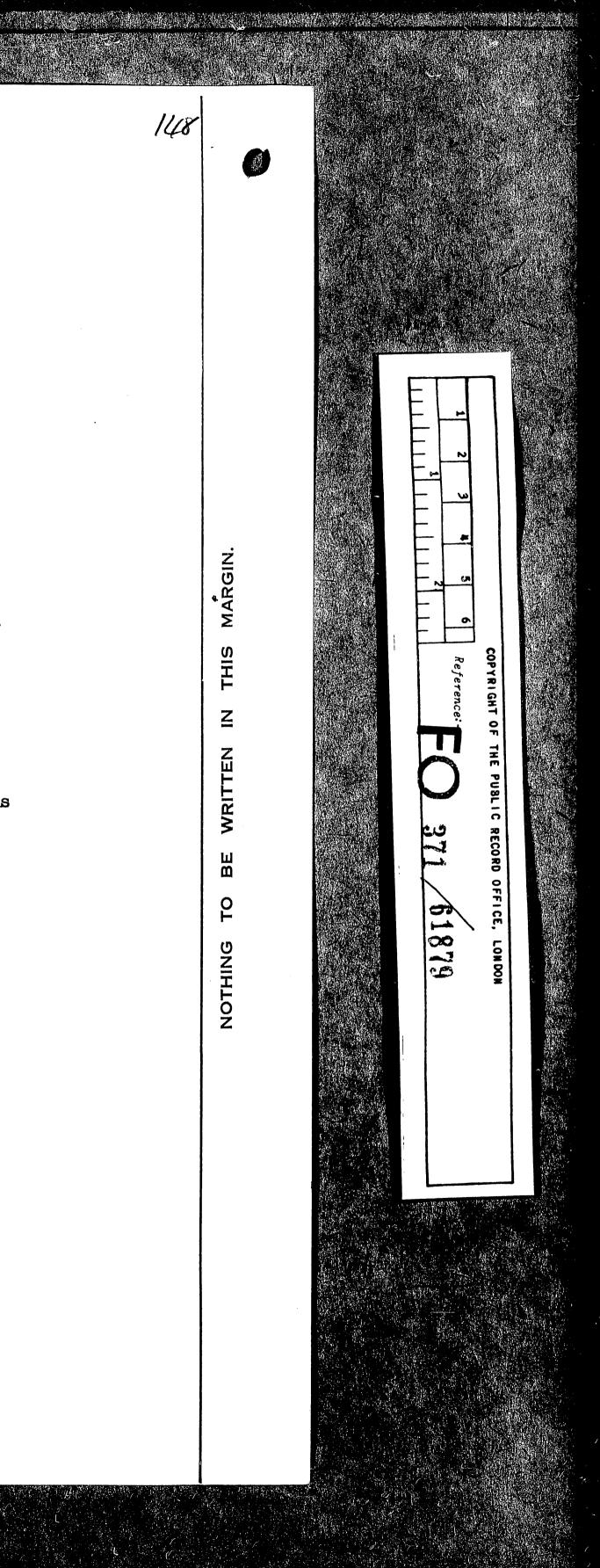
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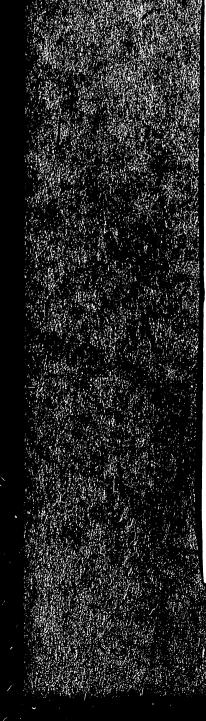
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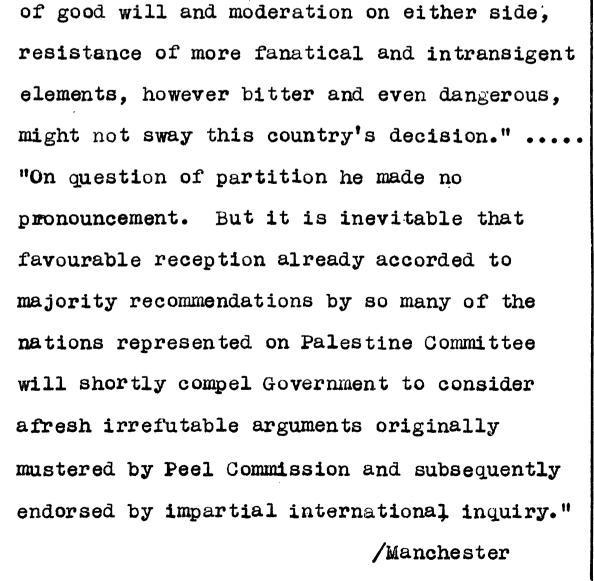
country having requested United Nations to take cognizance of present impasse in Palestine must

define and limit responsibilities it is prepared to shoulder in process of imposing by force any plan which United Nations may endorse" "But his (Creech Jones) unreserved endorsement of view expressed by committee that mandate /should -

should be terminated forthwith, his announcement that Britain will willingly lay down obligations imposed upon her so that independence of Palestine may be brought within attainment, and his expression of Government's decision that in absence of settlement they must plan for early withdrawal of British troops will have intended salutary result of bringing United Nations face to face with crucial question of means available for enforcement of any decision it may take." "Whether Britain will join with other Powers in enforcing settlement of this nature must depend first upon British view of its inherent justice, and secondly upon British estimate of extent to which force would require to be employed. It would appear that this estimate would not necessarily be based upon calculations of divisions, guns and aircraft which might need to be mustered, but rather upon strength and character of opposition likely to be aroused. If support can be secured from men





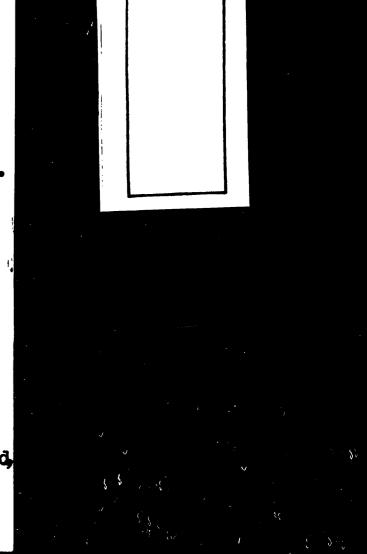


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2. Manchester Guardian Leader. Approves statement Britain willing to surrender Mandate and leave Palestine but suggest this announcement. would have been better made seven months ago. In saying that even if other members of United Nations were prepared to join in enforcing a settlement British Government still could not promise to help, Surely Mr Creech Jones was carrying caution to the point of cowardice. Rather than take responsibility for settlement which might annoy Arabs we are apparently ready to scuttle leaving Jews and Arabs to fight it out. That would be sorry end to Mandate and though perhaps necessary in certain circumstances early to talk of it now. Effect of speech on Assembly must be deeply discouraging. Everyone knows no solution possible agreeable to both Jews and Arabs. To insist on such solution is to condemn both majority and minority recommendations and every proposal put forward. Idea of imposing partition on Arabs by force of arms certainly repugnant but scruples of British Gavernment would be more impressive if it had not for two years been trying to impose by arms on Jews solution acceptable to Arabs. Must not be forgotten no one forced Mandate on us. We stayed in Palestine because it suited us to do so. Surely better to take pride in National Home as creative action of British statesmanship for which we hold direct responsibility. Perhaps threat of British withdrawal will persuade Arabs to see reason but honour and interest both require us before departure to see Palestine settled and Jewish National Home firmly established



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We cannot now do this alone but with authority UNO and help other members still possible.

Daily Telegraph Leader. Statement 3. undoubtedly has general support public opinion this country. Alternative squarely before United Nations of devising acceptable. settlement or themselves undertaking burden of occupation. Britain cannot be expected to sustain existing situation with cost of lives and money and odium any longer. Attempt by Britain to implement partition could only result in concentrating upon herself enmity of entire Arab world. If United Nations can propose settlement within framework of general recommendations of UNSCOP well and good. Must however be some time limit on Britain's further responsibility. If may settlement found UNO must install some alternative authority to whom Britain can hand over unless prepared to accept consequences of vacuum. Britain's notice of intention to quit or at most to act

as interim executant of agreed scheme of pacification should impart fresh sense of realism to deliberations of Assembly and in particular to those ready to criticize so long as they bore no responsibility.

4. Daily Express Leader. Approves intention
of Britain to withdraw when police fall dying
in Tel Aviv. British troops should be
brought home as quickly as possible. Let those
who criticize Britain take up burden.
5. News Chronicle Leader says majority opinion
in UK will back statement.
6. Daily Herald carries no leader.

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7. In news columns some papers quote Foreign Office spokesman saying Britain will begin withdrawal from Palestine immediately Assembly over unless agreed solution reached. Spokesman quoted as saying "we will not hand over authority to any racial group and period of anarchy may follow withdrawal".

8. Also emphasized that British withdrawal from Palestine would not mean withdrawal from Middle East.

Daily Telegraph correspondent Jerusalem 9. reports Arabs and Jews alike surprised and incredulous. Emile Ghoury first reaction one Jews appear unprepared to accept of welcome. statement at face value. Arab Office London welcome statement and British endorsement of suggestion that Palestine be given independence, Mandate terminated and British forces Daily Herald Jerusalem correspondent withdrawn. quotes reactions as follows. Jewish shopkeeper: 1000 Arab policeman: Far Withdrawal is betrayal. too early for British to leave. Jewish cafe-

keeper: We shall be at mercy of terrorists. Arab grocer: Worker well-paid, has decent hours, wears good suit. Glad to see Britain leave but not for 100 years. British troops

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delighted at news.

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DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1

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FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 3204

D. 4.09 p.m. 27th September, 1947. 27th September, 1947.

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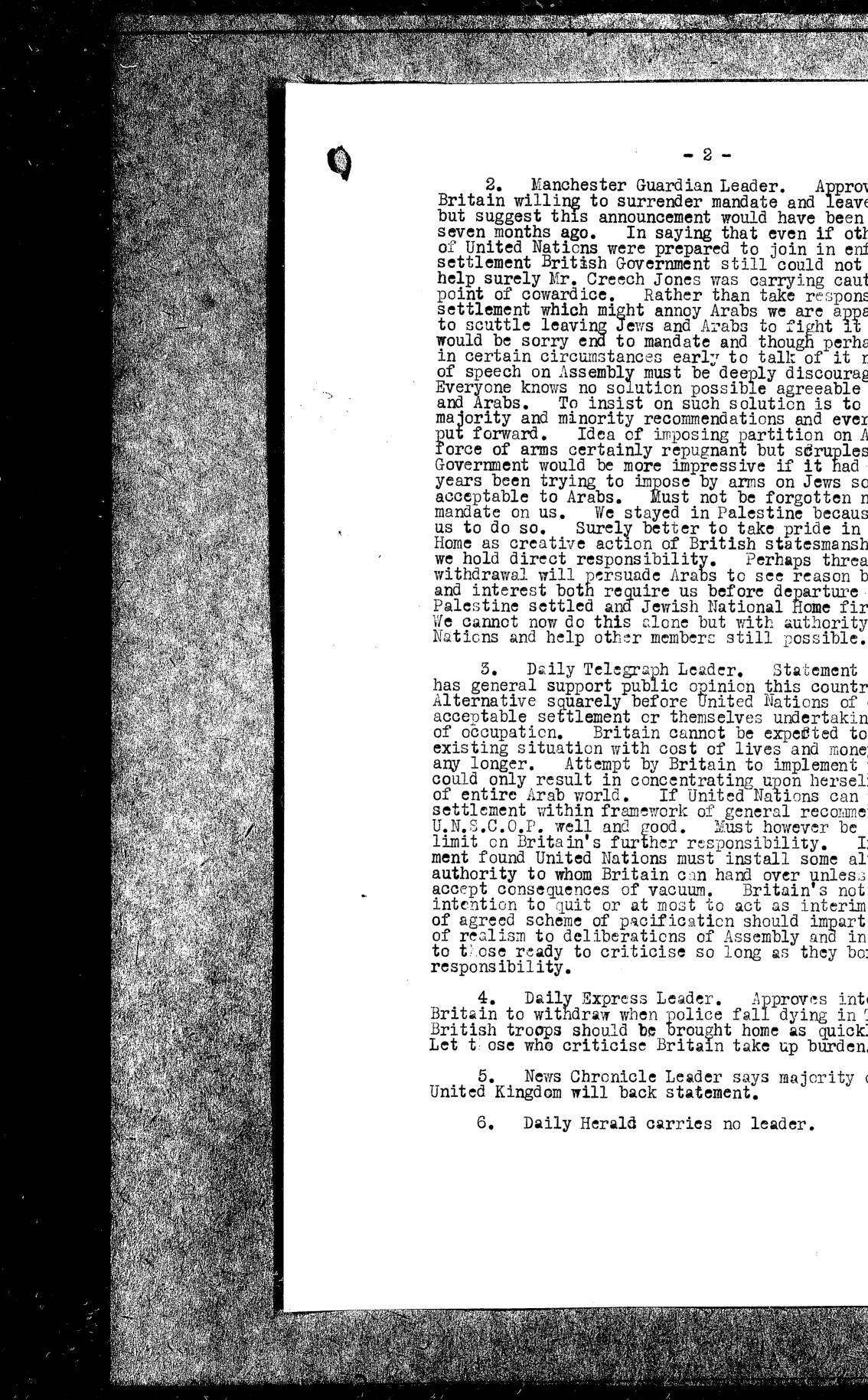
Following for Martin from Mathieson.

Summary of United Kingdom press reactions to Secretary of State's statement, 27th September.

[Begins]

Times Leader. "It seems clear that two principal factors have shaped the statement of British policy of the future of Palestine made yesterday by Mr. Creech Jones to the Special Committee set up by United Nations. The first is recognition that British people not disposed indefinitely to shoulder unaided burden of responsibility which rightly belongs community civilised nations, and can be sustained effectively only with material and moral support of all those on whose behalf it was originally undertaken. Second is conviction this country having requested United Nations to take cognizance of present impasse in Palestine must define and limit responsibilities it is prepared to shoulder in process of imposing by force any plan which United Nations may endorse." "But his (Creech Jones) unreserved endersement of view expressed by committee that mandate should be terminated forthwith, his announcement that Britain will willingly lay down obligations imposed upon her so that independence of Palestine may be brought within attainment, and his expression of Government's decision that in absence of settlement they must plan for early withdrawal of British troops will have intended salutary result of bringing United Nations face to face with crucial question of means available for enforcement of any decision it may take." "Whether Britain will join with other Powers in enforcing settlement of this nature must depend first upon British view of its inherent justice, and secondly upon British estimate of extent to which force would require to be It would appear that this estimate would not employed. necessarily be based upon calculations of divisions, guns and aircraft which might need to be mustered, but rather upon strength and character of opposition likely to be If support can be secured from men of good will aroused. and moderation on either side, resistance of more fanatical and intransigent elements, however bitter and even dangerous, might not sway this country's decision." "On question of partition he made no pronouncement. But it is inevitable that favourable reception already accorded to majority recommendations by so many of the nations represented on Palestine Committee will shortly compel Government to consider afresh irrefutable arguments originally mustered by Peel Commission and subsequently endorsed by impartial international inquiry." /Manchester

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Manchester Guardian Leader. Approves statement Britain willing to surrender mandate and leave Palestine but suggest this announcement would have been better made seven months ago. In saying that even if other members of United Nations were prepared to join in enforcing a settlement British Government still could not promise to help surely Mr. Creech Jones was carrying caution to point of cowardice. Rather than take responsibility for settlement which might annoy Arabs we are apparently ready to scuttle leaving Jews and Arabs to fight it out. That would be sorry end to mandate and though perhaps necessary in certain circumstances early to talk of it now. of speech on Assembly must be deeply discouraging. Effect Everyone knows no solution possible agreeable to both Jews To insist on such solution is to condemn both majority and minority recommendations and every proposal put forward. Idea of imposing partition on Arabs by force of arms certainly repugnant but scruples of British Government would be more impressive if it had not for two years been trying to impose by arms on Jews solution

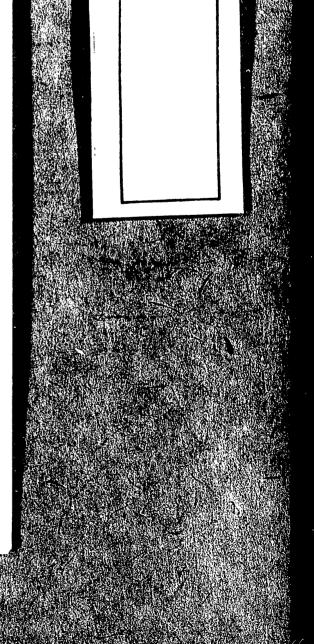
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Daily Telegraph Leader. Statement undoubtedly has general support public opinion this country. Alternative squarely before United Nations of devising acceptable settlement or themselves undertaking burden of occupation. Britain cannot be expected to sustain existing situation with cost of lives and money and odium any longer. Attempt by Britain to implement partition could only result in concentrating upon herself enmity of entire Arab world. If United Nations can propose settlement within framework of general recommendations of U.N.S.C.O.P. well and good. Must however be some time limit on Britain's further responsibility. If no settlement found United Nations must install some alternative authority to whom Britain can hand over unless prepared to accept consequences of vacuum. Britain's notice of intention to quit or at most to act as interim executant of agreed scheme of pacification should impart fresh sense of realism to deliberations of Assembly and in particular to those ready to criticise so long as they bore no

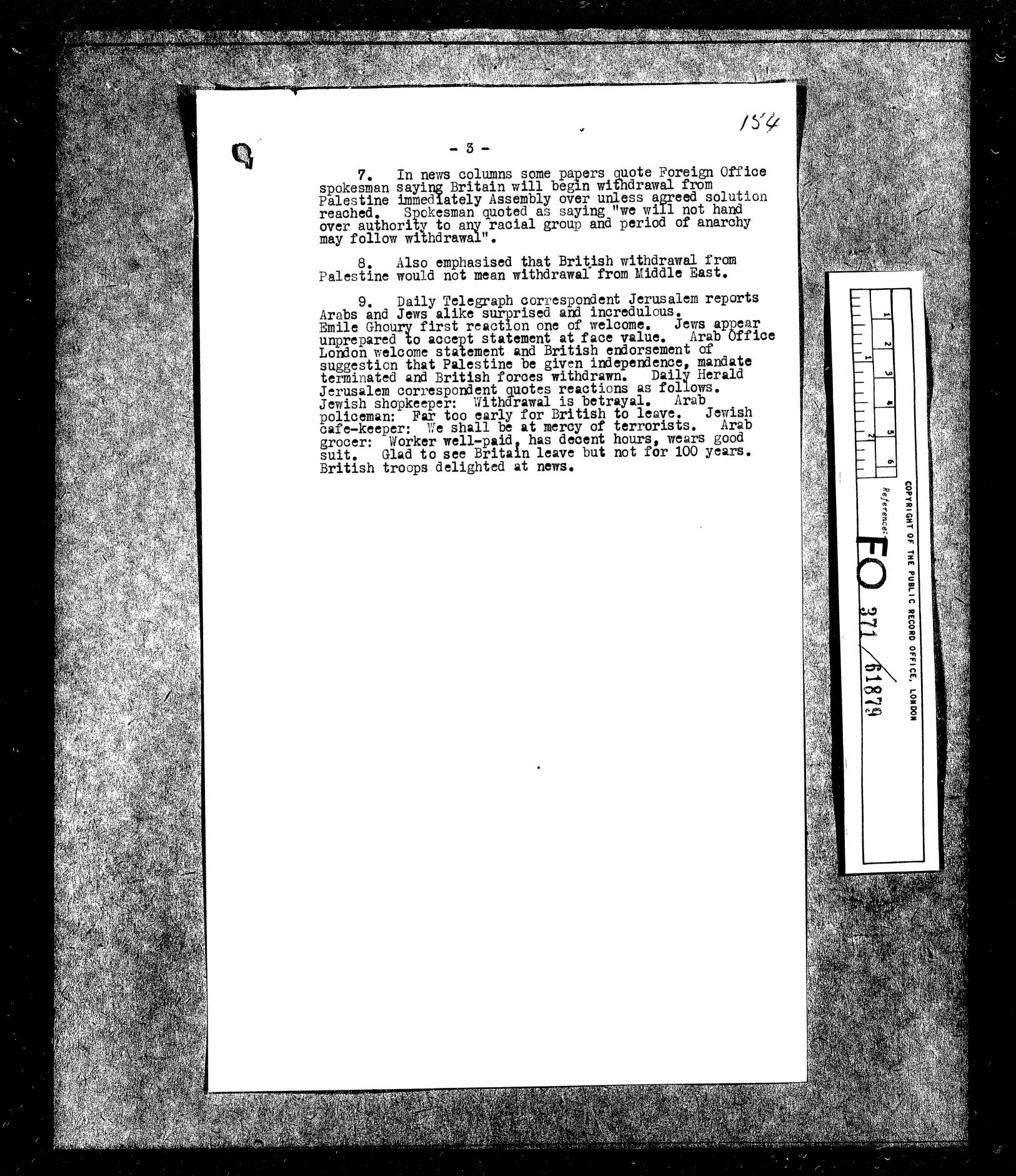
4. Daily Express Leader. Approves intention of Britain to withdraw when police fall dying in Tel Aviv. British troops should be brought home as quickly as possible. Let to se who criticise Britain take up burden.

News Chronicle Leader says majority opinion in United Kingdom will back statement.

Daily Herald carries no leader.



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Registry No: Ρ. Draft. Telegram 3210 To: Permanent U.K. Representative to U.N., New York. MARGIN. 27th September. THIS Ζ En Clair WRITTEN Ш m FILES 5 OTHING

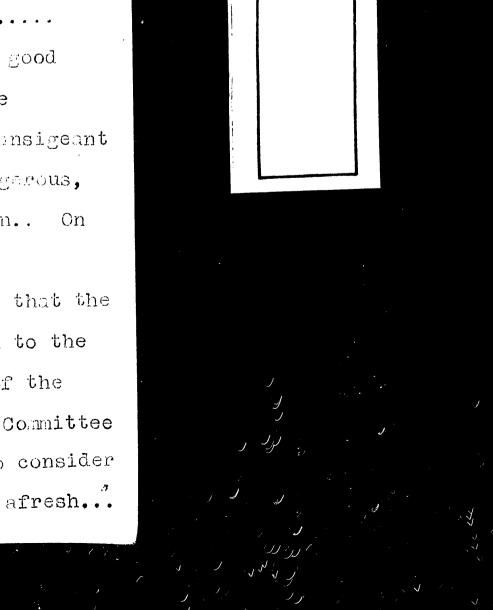
Following for Mackenzie from Ridsdale. Editorials on Falestine. In pursuing its Times first leader says: conception of the obligations to both sides imposed upon it by the original mandate, this country has incurred the bitter opposition of each,-one fact which of itself testifies to the faithful discharge of an onerous responsibility The malignent misropresentations directed against Britain by partisans of each int rest would never of themselves have deterred her from her honourable task had it not become abundantly clear that the policy imposed by the mandate would not of itself lead to the designated end of an independent Pelestine. It was therefore apparant that the heavy sacrifices in British lives exacted by the fanatical violence of contending Jews and Arabs would have been lade in vain unless an alternative path to this same goal could be devised by the collective wisdom of the notions... The Colonial Sacretary indeed made the position of this country abundantly - amaxx to some it may be unpalatably - clear If support can be secured from men of good ill and moderation on cither side the resistance of more fenatical and intransigeant els ments, however bitter and even dangerous, might not sway this country's decision.. On the quest on of partition he made no pronouncement. But it is ineritable that the favourable reception already accorded to the majority recommendations by so many of the nations represented on the Palestine Committee will shortly compel the Government to consider

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afresh the irrefutable arguments originally mustered by the Peel Commission and subsequently endorsed by impartial international inquiry.

Daily Telegraph leader. There can be no question as to the general support of public opinion in this country for the Government's policy on Palestine ... Whatever hope there was of success has latterly been thwarted by organised interforence from It is a situation which (Britain) without. can no longer be expected to sustain. The cost in lives and money, to say nothing of the odium, renders it intolerable that she should continue....Force cannot in any case restore order in Palestine, but if force is to be used it should be exerted by the nations acting upon their collective responsibility not by one nation alone Mr. Creech Jones has rightly made it clear that that nation cannot be Britain...Britain's unecuivocal notice of her intention to quit, or at most to act as the interim executant of an agreed scheme of pacification should impart a fresh sense of realism to the deliberations of the United Nations, and, in particular, to those members who were ready enough to criticise so long as they did not bear the responsibility of action.

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News Chronicle....The ultimate responsibility is placed upon UNO and the burden of execution is not to be borne entirely by Britain. This attitude will be backed by majority opinion in this country and it is well that our position should be known abroad. Daily Express....Britain should start

planning...

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planning now to leave the blood-stained xxxx soil of this unhappy land. And British troops should be brought home as quickly as the operation can be organised. Too many British lives have been sacrificed in Palestine Now let those who criticise Britain take up the burden.

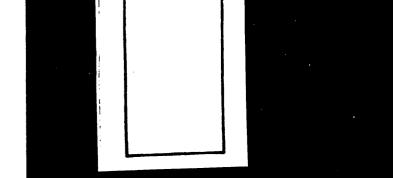
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Manchester Guardian leader...Rather than take any responsibility for a settlement which might annoy the Arabs we are apparently ready to scuttle out of Palestine, leaving the Jews and Arabs to fight it out for themselves. That would be a sorry end to our mandate, and, though it might be necessary in certain circumstances, it is early to talk of it now. The effect of this speech on the United Nations Assembly cannot be anything but deeply discouraging. Everyone knows that no solution agrieable to both Jews and Arabs is possible.... The most one can possibly hope for is a solution which is equally disagreeable to both parties - which would not necessarily be the best.....The idea of imposing partition in the Arabs by force of arms is certainly repugnant but it can hardly be

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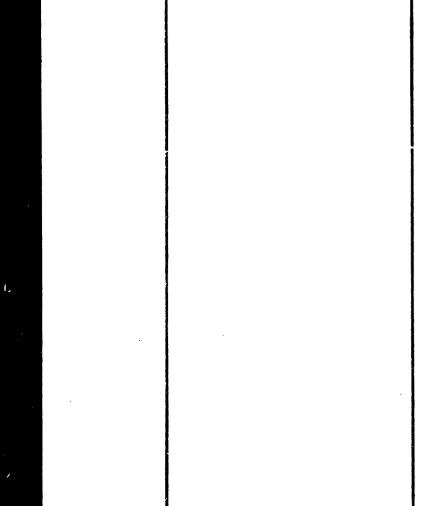
NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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condemned outright on these grounds alone. The acruptes of the British Government would be more impressive if it had not during the past two years been trying to impose on the Jews by force of arms a solution acceptable to the Brabs. Certainly we could not and should not impose partition alone, but was it necessary to suggest so clearly that we shall not be a party to partition even if

other members of the United Nations are prepared to join with us in enforcing it? It...



It is quite dikely of course that no such help will be forthcoming.... In that case we should be free to do as we like, and if necessary to leave Palestine bag and baggage. But what slight hopes of United Nations action there was have certainly been chilled by t ese reservations on the part of the one Powe best able to help We cannot wash our hands of Palestine. We talk a great deal about our heavy obligations under the mandate, forgetting that no one forced us to take the mandate in the first place and that we stayed in Palestine because it suited us to do so. It would surely be better to take pride in the fact that the National Home was a creative act of British statesmanship for which we have a direct responsibility Perhaps the threat of a British withdrawal will persuade the Arabs to see reason. But honour and interest both require that before we go we should if possible see Palestine settled and the Jewish National Home established on a firm basis. We cannot now do this alone, but with the authority of the United Nations and the help

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of other members it is still possible. The least we can do is to offer our full co-operation.

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FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 3,210.

27th September, 1947.

D: 9.00 p.m.27th September, 1947.

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IMMED IATE

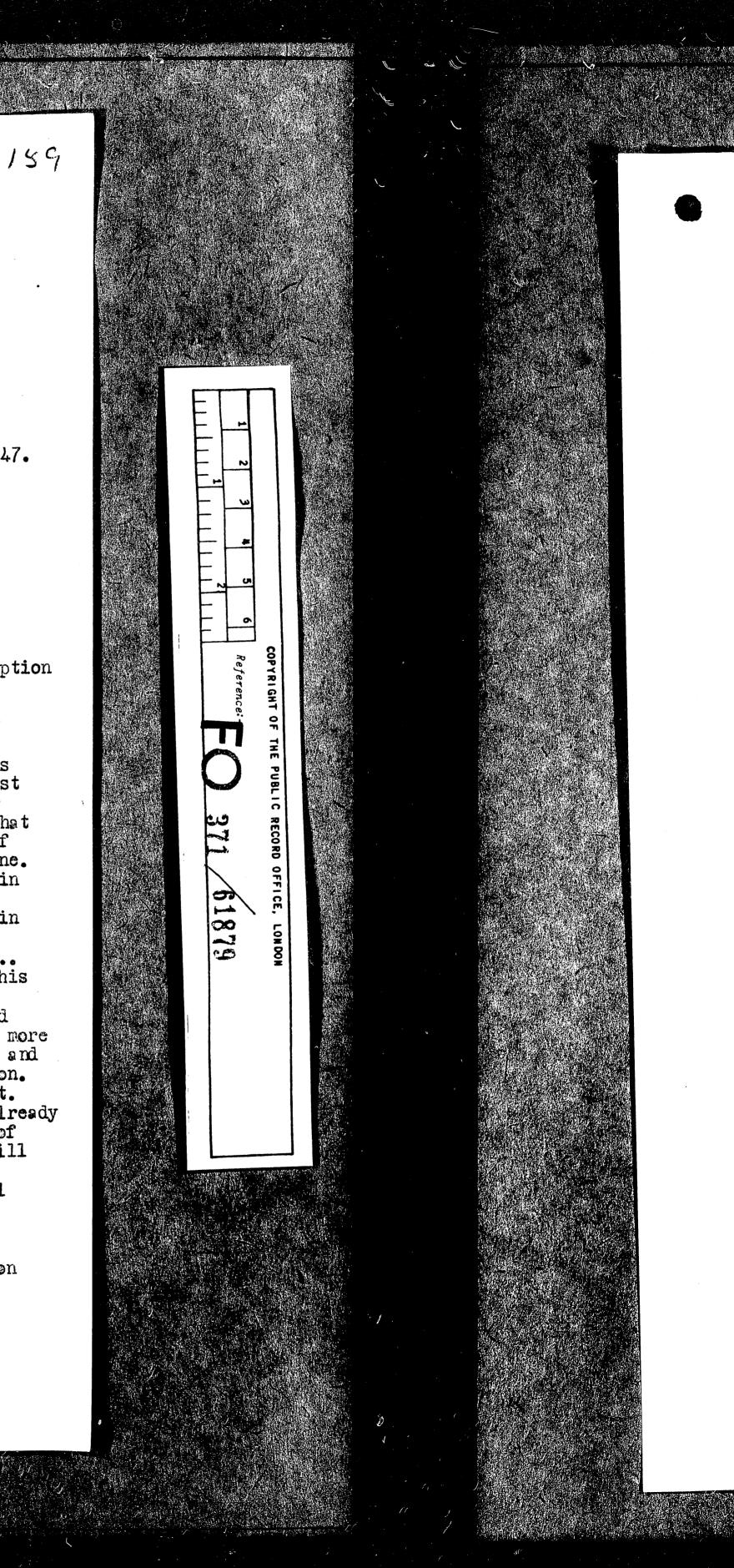
Following for Mackenzie from Ridsdale.

Editorials on Palestine.

Times first leader says: In pursuing its conception of the obligations to both sides imposed upon it by the original mandate, this country has incurred the bitter opposition of each, - one fact which of itself testifies to the faithful discharge of an onerous responsibility..... The malignant misrepresentations directed against Britain by partisons of each interest would never of themselves have deterred her from her honourable task had it not become abundantly clear that the policy imposed by the mandate would not of itself lead to the designated end of an independent Palestine. It was therefore apparant that the heavy sacrifices in British lives exacted by the fanatical violence of contending Jews and Arabs would have been made in vain unless an alternative path to this same goal could be devised by the collective wisdom of the nations The Colonial Secretary indeed made the position of this country abundantly - to some it may be unpalatably clear.... If support can be secured from men of good will and moderation on either side the resistance of more fanatical and intransigent elements, however bitter and even dangerous, might not sway this country's decision. On the question of partition he made no pronouncement. But it is inevitable that the favourable reception already accorded to the majority recommendations by so many of the nations represented on the Palestine Committee will shortly campel the Government to consider afresh the irrefutable arguments originally mustered by the Peel Commission and subsequently endorsed by impartial international enquiry.

Daily Telegraph leader. There can be no question as to the general support of public opinion in this

/country



country for the Government's policy on Palestine Whatever hope there was of success has latterly been thwarted by organised interference from without. It is a situation which (Britain) can no longer be expected to sustain. The cost in lives and money, to say nothing of the odium, renders it intolerable that she should continue.... Force cannot in any case restore order in Palestine, but if force is to be used it should be exerted by the nations acting upon their collective responsibility not by one nation alone Mr. Creech Jones has rightly made it clear that that nation cannot be Britain Britain's unequivocal notice of her intention to quit, or at most to act as the interim executant of an agreed scheme of pacification should impart a fresh sense of realism to the deliberations of the United Nations, and, in particular, to those members who were ready enough to criticise so long as they did not bear the responsibility of action.

News Chronicle..... The ultimate responsibility is placed upon U.N.O. and the burden of execution is not to be borne entirely by Britain. This attitude will be backed by majority opinion in this country and it is well that our position should be known abroad.

Daily Express.... Britain should start planning now to leave the blood-stained soil of this unhappy land. And British troops should be brought home as quickly as the operation can be organised. Too many British lives have been sacrificed in Palestine. Now let those who criticise Britain take up the burden.

Manchester Guardian leader Rather than take any responsibility for a settlement which might annoy the Arabs we are apparently ready to scuttle out of Palestine, leaving the Jews and Arabs to fight it out for themselves. That would be a sorry end to our mandate, and, though it might be necessary in certain circumstances, it is early to talk of it now. The effect of this speech on the United Nations Assembly cannot be anything but deeply discouraging. Everyone knows that no solution agreeable to both Jews and Arabs is possible The most one can possibly hope for is a solution which is equally disagreeable to both parties - which would not necessarily be the best.... The idea of imposing partition on the Arabs by force of arms is certainly repugnant but it can hardly be condemned outright on these grounds alone. The scruples of the British Government would be more impressive if it had not during the past two years been trying to impose on the Jowe by force of arms a solution

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acceptable to the Arabs. Certainly we could not and should not impose partition alone, but was it necessary to suggest so clearly that we shall not be a party to partition even if other members of the United Nations are prepared to join with us in enforcing it? It is quite likely of course that no such help will be forthcoming In that case we should be free to do as we like, and if necessary to leave Palestine bag and baggage. But what slight hopes of United Nations action there was have certainly been chilled by these reservations on the part of the one Power best able to help We cannot wash our hands of Palestine. We talk a great deal about our heavy obligations under the mandate, forgetting that no one forced us to take the mandate in the first place and that we stayed in Palestine because it suited us to do so. It would surely be better to take pride in the fact that the National Home was a creative act of British statesmanship for which we have a direct responsibility Perhaps the threat of a British withdrawal will persuade the Arabs to see reason. But honour and interest both require that before we go we should if possible see Palestine settled and the Jewish National Home established on a firm basis. We cannot now do this alone, but with the authority of the United Nations and the help of other members it is still possible. The least we can do is to offer our full co-operation.

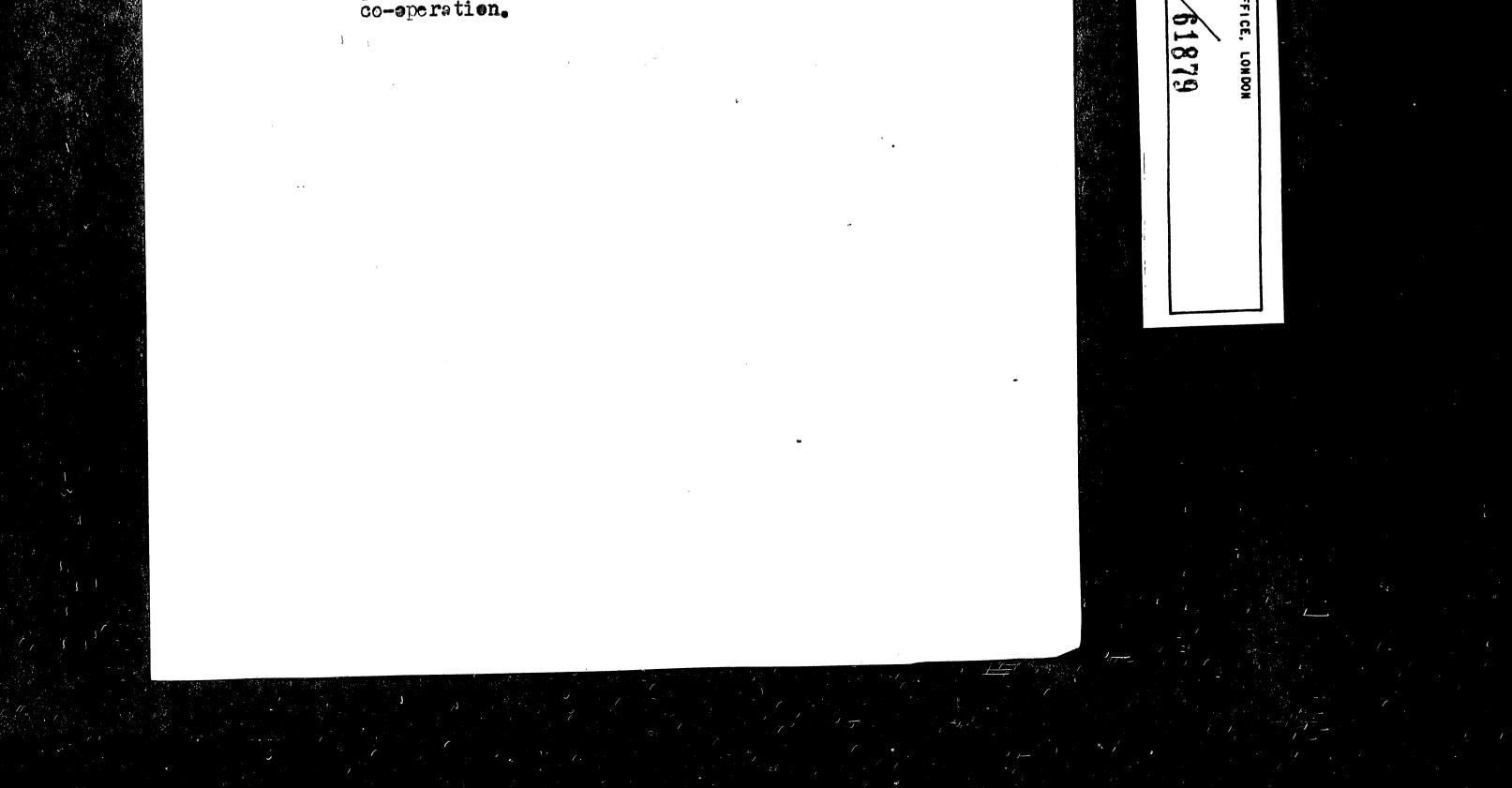
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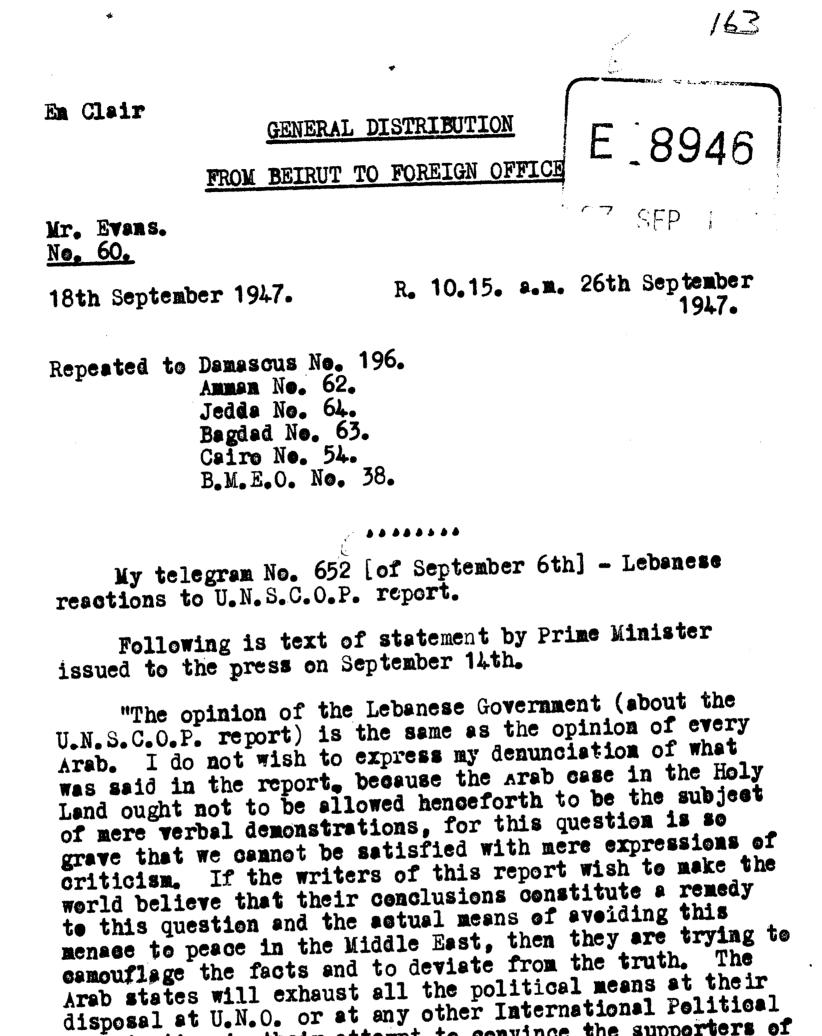
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THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,



162 191-E E 8946 PALESTINE 1947 27 SEP Litona Reaction & anscor Report. Number E 8946/957/31 TELEGRAM FROM R/in Bernet til 6521E SZU/ 951/31) Aransmith teet of a stander by Prime Minister aread to Press log tember 14. 11 Evans No.Reinit CO Saving 15 Kg F Dated Received in Registry Last Paper. (Minutes.) UN (Por.) Dert. 8943 De Sents Sept. 29 COPYRIGHT OF Reference References. THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 7 29/9 (Print.) 371 61879 (How disposed of.) LON DON (Index.) (Action completed.) Next Paper. 1697 \$2003 F.O.P.



disposal at U.N.O. or at any other incommendation organisation in their attempt to convince the supporters of this Zionist madness of the seriousness of what they are doing. However, if our political means should fail in the political field, then the Arab States would not hesitate to re-sort to other means for the eradication of a centre of evil which is based on religious and social famaticism in a vital part of the Middle East. In this connexion I repeat to you what I stated to the International Committee of Enquiry at the meeting held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in

/Beirut

Reference

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THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

LONDON

Beirut on 22nd July 1947:-

The Arab countries, which have for thousands of years lived free from anything which is likely to defeat its harmony and solidarity, will not allow the ereation of a State which will act for the dissolution of this solidarity. Therefore, the Arab States, in defending the Arabism of Palestine, will be defending themselves and will be contending to restrict the aspirations of the Ziomists. In doing so, they will do away with the centres of evil in the Middle East and serve the interests of world peace, and so prove that they are faithful to their history as well as to the principles of human rights".

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196 E_8979 1947 29 840 PALESTINE Polatine, Poriet Prese. Registry Number (68979/951/51 civit There has been remarkably what in **TELEGRAM FROM** Paliting an ingoration forting an subject has 11 Roberts Tiver tun partnered, fun apent of speak No.Morcow by Reputy Chip of terminarial Party Worker" DESCHUR and when of terrel Rouly Worker" Dated 2160 Received in Registry 28 Lept 29 -Last Paper. (Minutes.) 8946 It has been evident for some References. time that the Soviet Court are unwilling to commit Themselves to a définite line on l'alestine. The nearest they have come to (Print.) it was Gromyko's statement (How disposed of.) at the UN six months ago, LON DON which gave granded support to aspirations N/10/47 Miner ther view Bort.23 (Action Index. completed.) Next Paper. E9005 32003 F.O.P.

Cypher/OTP

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM MOSCOW TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Roberts No. 2160

September 28th, 1947.

D. 12.01 a.m. September 29th, 1947. R. 1.45 a.m. September 29th, 1947.

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THE PUBLIC

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LON DON

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Repeated to Jerusalem United Kingdom Delegation New York Washington

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Foreign Office please pass as my telegrams Unnumbered, No. 772 and No. 412.

Palestine.

Soviet press has been remarkably silent on Palestime for some time and important lecture billed on this subject has twice been postponed without any reason being given.

2. Deputy Chief of Communist Party propaganda organisation, Oleschuk, in an international review on September 18th report of which has only just reached me, restated Soviet position on familiar lines, asserting that the interests of two imperialistic nations, America and Britain, would clash over Palestine. Their interests were also contrary to those of both Jews and Arabs. The Soviet Union firmly demanded the departure of the imperialistic States from Palestine and the granting to Palestine of freedom in the solution of her internal problems.

3. For what his views may be worth, local "Daily Worker" correspondent told me yesterday that he was confident that Soviet authorities had not finally decided their policy on Palestine and were anxious to retain some freedom of manoeuvre for themselves until they saw how things were going in the General Assembly.

[Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation Hew York and Washington]

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem]



167 198 E 9013 1947. SFD 1. PALESTINE UN Robbin bommutte utilings. Registry Number E 9013/951/31. Report Ales york til 2659 (65942/951/31) Akrit maling war hold tept 29 and hard a realise Atoliment by TAMAL MUSSEINI The declined to moment on UNSCOP report on TELEGRAM FROM U.K. Rid No.New York . Dated 2404 29 Ryt 30 -Received in Registry and absolutily grove any form of partition. Last Paper. (Minutes.) WNY (Pol.) Sept. h. S. Beint Sept. 30 9005 References. Refer (Print.) RECORD OFFICE, (How disposed of.) 61879 the ch LONDON $(Action completed_i)$ (Index.) Next Paper. 32008 F.O.P. 10

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FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 2704D. 12.41 a.m.September 30th,1947.September 29th,1947.R. 6.45 a.m.September 30th,1947.Repeated to Jerusalem
WashingtonSaving
SssssE 9013

IMMEDIATE

My telegram No. 2659.

Palestine Committee.

The third meeting of the Committee on September 29th heard a routine statement of the Arab case by Jamal Husseini. He declined to comment on the U.N.S.C.O.P. report because the Palestine Arabs could not regard it as a basis for discussion. They were determined to oppose "with all the means at their disposal any scheme that provides for the dissection, segregation or partition of their tiny country, or that gives to a minority on the grounds of creed special or preferential rights or status". The only item on the agenda that they were prepared to discuss was the item providing for the establishment of Palestine as an independent State. Jamal Husseini added that once Palestine was found to be entitled to independence the United Nations would not be legally competent to impose a constitution on the geople themselves.

2. Referring to the Colonial Secretary's speech, Jamal Husseini said "the Arab Delegation heartily welcomes this belated declaration and trusts the British Government this time will not reverse its decision under Zionist or any other pressure as we regret to say it has done on other occasions".

Reference: TD nr. R1870	
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Foreign Office please pass Immediate to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 74.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem]

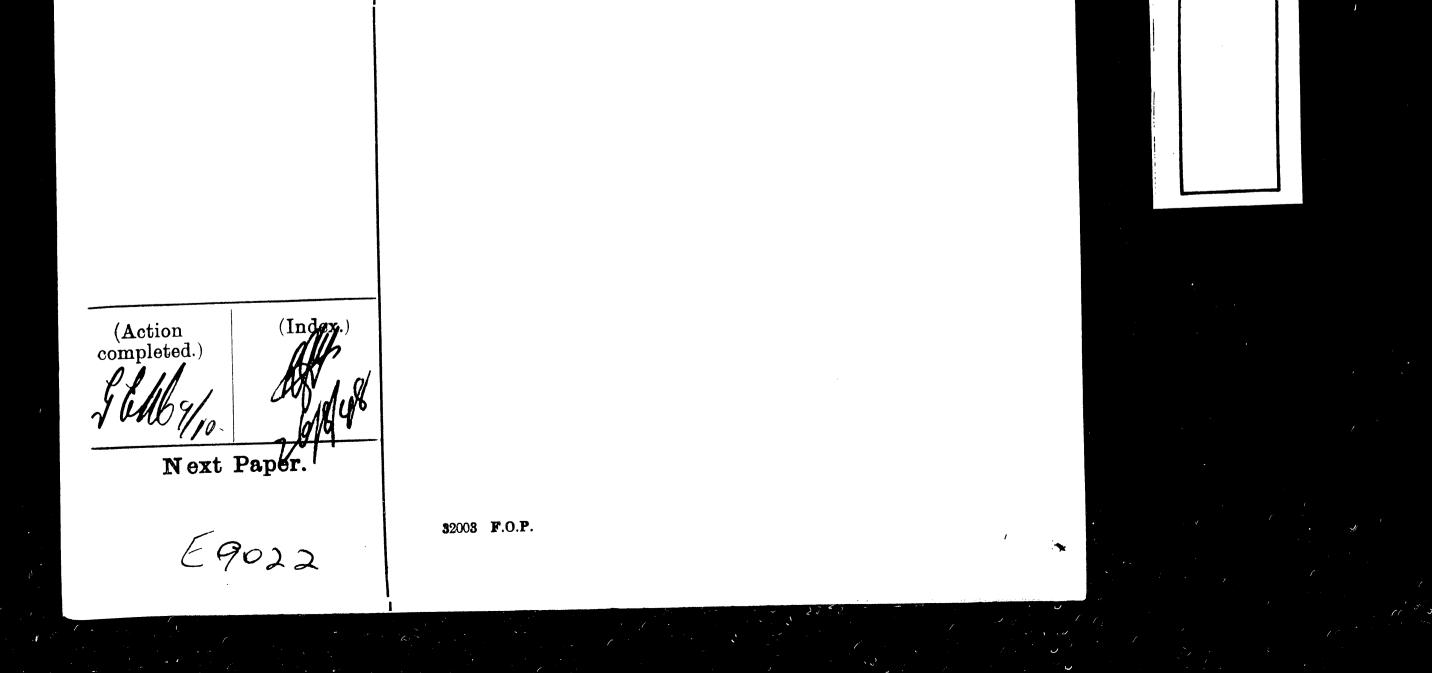
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CYPHER/OTP $E_{PR} = 2025$	
FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK	
(To Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations)	
<u>No. 3,161.</u> D: 12.35 p.m. 25th September,1947. 25th September, 1947.	
QQQ QQQ QQQ	
MOST IMMEDIATE	'n
TOP SECRET	
Following for the Minister of State from the Secretary of State.	
Your telegram No. 2,629 [of September 24th].	
I shall be glad if you or the Ambassador as convenient will convey terms of the Colonial Secretary's statement to Mr. Marshall sometime before the statement is delivered. If Colonial Secretary will definitely speak on Friday (your telegram No. 2,622) communication to Mr. Marshall could be made on Thursday night. But I do not want to leave too long an interval between communication and delivery.	

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199 171 E E 9018 1947 PALICIDAE SED Prite hummanics of PoloGet Committee toleologs Registry Number E9018 75-1 51 Refere 4001 3204/E 8943/951/51) which gree warmong of pour reactions for Aprich should be den formittee, 1001 61, 1 **TELEGRAM FROM** UKKUL No.Maryerk. aske arrange for Redole & include same in the arrange for Redole & include same in this a gentus seemmanics. Dated 2695 29 kg F Received in Registry 70 (Minutes.) Last Paper. 9013 News Menti-Ager. art 8 th Referen References. GHT 0F hoted for Action. THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON (Print.) 61879 (How disposed of.)

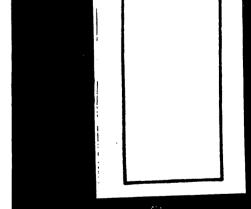


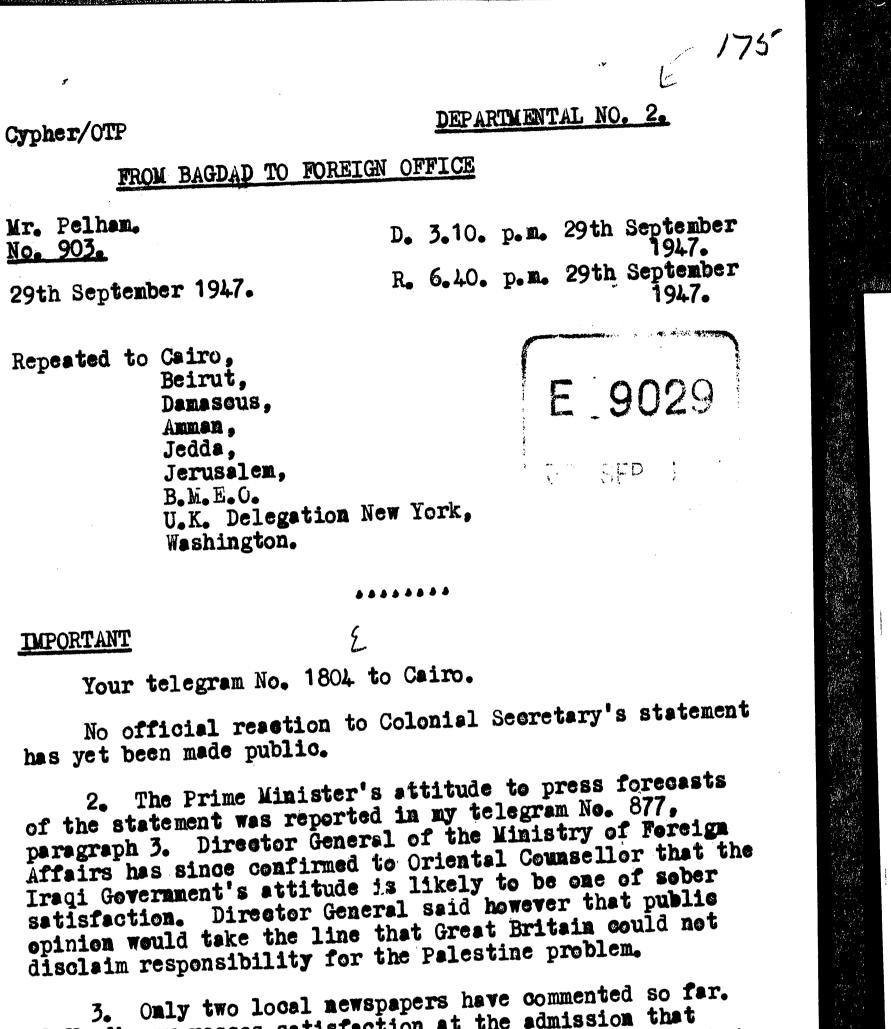
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	(From United)	Kingdom Delegation	to United Natio	ons)		COPYRI Refer
<u>No. 269</u>			September 29tl			I GHT rences
Septemb	er 29th,1947.	R. 7.50 p.m.	September 29tl	h,1947.		
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	[Copies sent	to Telegraph Section Colonial Office	n]			

201 E E 9029 173 1947 PALESTINE left itiliment, Trig THEN. Registry Number (E9029/951/31 Report 10-51 ISOLA & (Nin. 18948/901/8.) **TELEGRAM FROM** No. 111 Pellam Il official reaction to taland trailinger stituant dauget has made public. regular. Dated Regar and for the port of found for the Received in Registry ; 793 29 / -30 -Last Paper. (Minutes.) 9022. Here Egyptim press is imprindly References. on principle. In general the Arns Countries have not been entrusiastic about our acclouching (Print.) They say with a Certain Justice that we are learing them writes a (How disposed of.) men". On the other hand then Motheren realise that it is for their Sept have declined in Sake that me advance to impose any solution which is not reasonably just and Capabole of implementation. hers Dept Barrollo Information Porcen Dept. j 4 pp (Index. (Action completed.)Ls. Buirs See also Burnellil: no: 693 (roly albedied) Ort. Next Paper The deales have received our statement 32003 F.O.P. 9030 policy

police with mined feelings which runke analysed as follows: -"! approval in finable our decision to withdraw (in the even IN. O. reaching no vialele decision). 2. some doubt as to our cincerity 3). apprehencion of what the consequences mag he if and when we do with them and few & Andes are lift fare to face. I expect that as time goes and this apprehencing well prow and that the arab opinion will become increasingly in sistent that in weltedrawing we have a monal duty to leave behind some administrative framewark and not simply leave the country to chaos. In chort the aubs will say that we should not leave until some such namework has been established. Meanwhile, in order to clear the air, it is desirable to bring have to the Anales (and the few that we are in earnest about pulling and . Innderstand the Sol S is discussing this point with the PM. totay. Join Calmer Dist = with Marian Buint tils nos 692+693. 180A.27

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Reference:

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Al Yaqdha expresses satisfaction at the admission that European refugee problem cannot be solved by Palestine but warns against bargaining with United States in Arab rights. Al Saa says that there can be no neutrality on Palestine. Britain should take her stand by the side she believes to be right.

4. General attitude appears to be one of relief of tension. Political parties have called for a general strike on Friday October 3rd. Friday is of course in any case a local holiday.

5. I shall report more fully when reaction becomes more defined.

Foreign Office please pass to Amman, U.K. Del. New York and Washington as my telegrams Nes. 69, 10 and 11 respectively.

Beirut pass to Damascus as my telegram 96.

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[Repeated to Amman, U.K. Delegation New York and Washington]

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176 202 E 9030 1947 PALTINE tof I. Molement, Recreit, Reaction Registry Number E9030/7:1/31. Report 4.0 til & Fairo 1824 (E\$943/91) **TELEGRAM FROM** Ricchion has been beer marked their expected protectily owieng to letter to unscop. from Marante Orichheshap of Beine F. adjugating Johlichment of such Atole a Palifing Prevale reaction reported a fullcoving til. 1 Want No.Bernit Dated 692. 29 Lejt Received in Registry 90 Last Paper. (Minutes.) 10 ort. 1 9029 COPYRIGHT Refei References. OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, (Print.) 61879 (How disposed of.) the alteran B.O. LON DOK (Action completed.) (Index.)Next Paper. 32003 F.O.P. 9031

Cypher OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2

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FROM BEIRUT TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Evans D. 6.24 p.m. 29th September 1947. No. 692 29th September 1947. R. 8.15 p.m. 29th September 1947. Repeated to U.K. Del. New York No. 14 (Foreign Office please pass)

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Cairo B.M.E.O. Cairo) Bagdad Jedda Saving Amman Damascus Jerusalem

INPORTANT SECRET

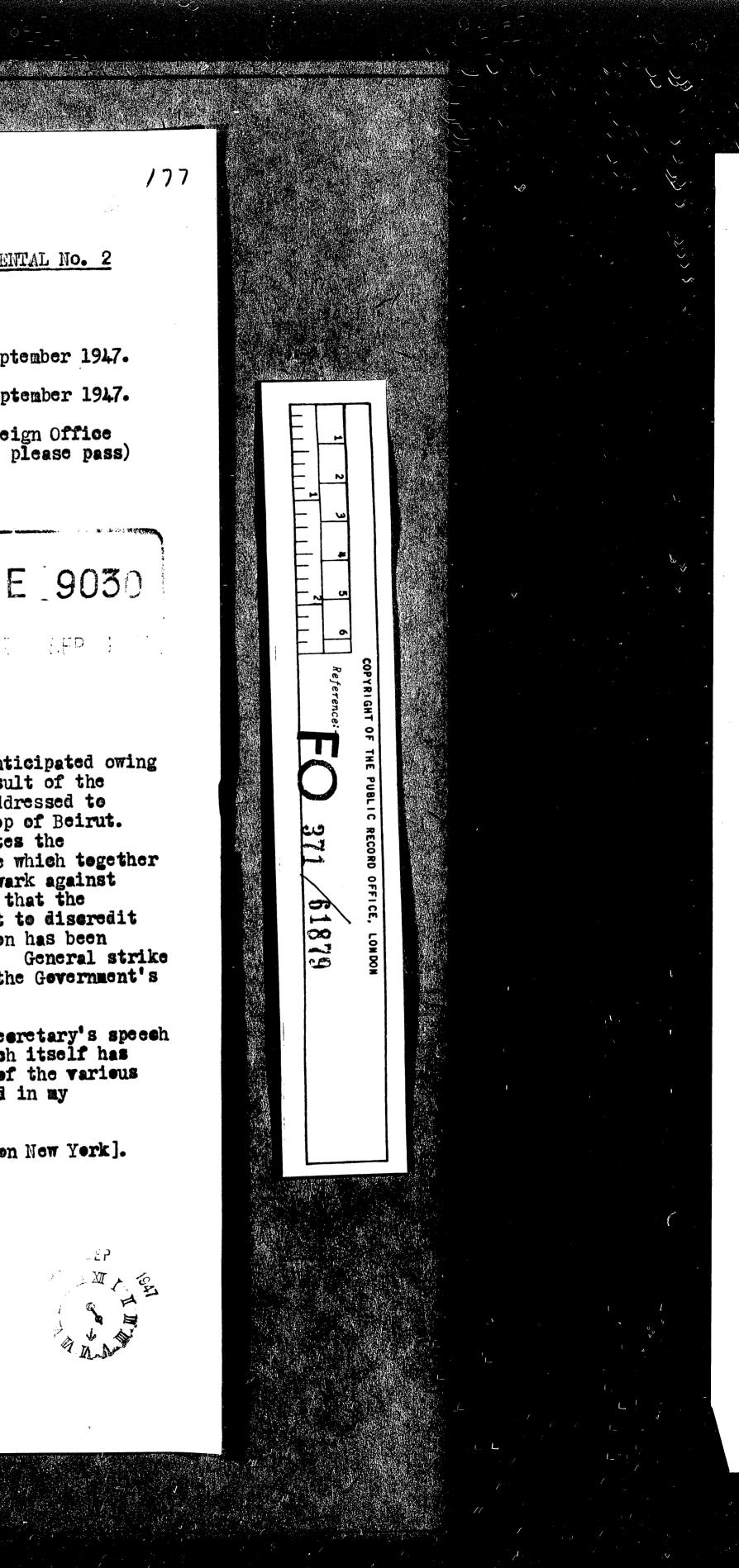
Your telegram No. 1804 to Cairo.

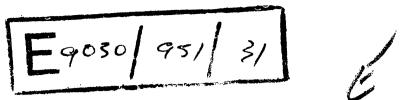
Palestine.

Reaction has been less marked than anticipated owing partly to the weekend, but mainly as a result of the publication on September 27th of letter addressed to UNSCOP last July by the Maronite Archbishop of Beirut. According to the press this letter advocates the establishment of Jewish State in Palestine which together with the Christian Lebanon would form bulwark against the Moslen world. There is little doubt that the publication was arranged by the Government to discredit Menseigneur Moubarak who since the election has been engaged in vielent opposition activities. General strike in protest was called for today and with the Government's blessing the town is virtually elesed.

2. Press comment on the Colonial Scoretary's speech has so far been slight, although the speech itself has been fully reported. Private reactions of the various Meslem and Christian netables are reported in my immediately following telegram.

[Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York].





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Referen

1 2 OCT 1947

Amended Distribution 2nd October, 1947.

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP

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FROM BEIRUT TO FOREIGN OFFICE

D. 6.24 p.m.29th September, 1947 Mr. Evans No. 692 29th September, 1947. R. 8.15 p.m. 29th September, 1947 Repeated to U.K. Delegation New York No. 14 (Foreign Office please pass) Cairo B.M.E.O. Cairo) Bagdad SAVING Jedda Ammen Dama sous Jerusalem Provide N 0000 IMPORTANT SECRET Your telegram No. 1804 to Cairo.

Palestine.

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[Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York].

NEXT 205 503 179 E E 9031 L761 PALESTINE SED Colonial Secretary's Statement: <u>Egyptian Press Comment</u>. E9031951/31 Registry Number **TELEGRAM FROM** Mu Bowker. Ref F.O WI 1804 (E8943 /951/31) No.Cenio 227/9 avers Britain willed MOKATTAM 1944 Jo Sept Dated evacuare Palistine, Received obligations Adram considers statement in Registry 30 Sefr all nonsledges Britain's charline. Last Paper. (Minutes.) 9030 Je our. 1 COPYRI GHT Reference: References. OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 571 (Print.) 61879 (How disposed of.) LONDON (Action completed.) (Index.) Next Paper. 32003 F.O.P. 9039 J.J.

EN CLAIR. GENERAL DISTRIBUTION.

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Bowker.
No. 1944.D. 12.23 p.m. 30th September 1947.30th September 1947. R. 3.5 p.m. 30th September 1947.Repeated to:U.K. Delegation, New York
and Saving to

Amman, Bagdad, Beirut, Damascus, Jedda and Jerusalem.

W:W:W:W:W

IMPORTANT.

Palestine. Your telegram No. 1804.

Mokattam and Ahram are only papers to have commented so far on Colonial Secretary's statement on Palestine.

2. Mokattam of 27th September still upholds its previous view that Britain will not evacuate Palestine but considers that statements of this intention aim at persuading United States to share in her obligations there as has happened in Occupied Germany. Ahram of 28th September in its daily comment on news considers this statement acknowledges Britain's failure to prepare Palestine for independence. During the 30 years Britain has been in Palestine she has supported Jewish emigration and has paved the way for [gp. undec. ? Zionists] to usurp Arab lands. All that concerns the Arabs is that Palestine should achieve her independence. If United Nations fails to adopt right path it will only have helped to disturb peace in Arab Orient.

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Reference:	1 2 3 4 5 6
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Foreign Office please pass to United Kingdom Delegation New York as my telegram No.100.

[Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York.]



E 9031

181 LAST 201-203 E E 9039 PALLONNE 1347 T Life fuch Priptien Part. Report barn til 1444 (E 8031/951/31) trais tod of Statement by Kk alit stabet genering a sick ATTAN So, 129 . infi Registry Number E9039/957/31. **TELEGRAM FROM** 116' Beacher Sept 29 Suping No.Chine . Act attillede of leader a that they Dated 1941 29 f.f 1 20 t and and puttien and a cas aller all the puttient of their accuracy. Received) in Registry) Last Paper. (Minutes.) 9032. 211 See Egoss COPYRIGHT References. Bort.1 Forg THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON (Print.) 61879 (How disposed of.) 8/ W.A.S. Machina 0 oct l (Action completed.) (Index.) M 10/10 Next Paper. 32008 F.O.P. 9040

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	FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE	
Mr. Bowker <u>No. 1946</u> 29th Septem	D. 1.5 p.m. 30th September, 1947 R. 3.5 p.m. 30th September, 1947	
Repeated to	United Kingdom Delegation New York Bagdad) Beirut) Damascus) Saving Jedda) Jerusalem) Amman)	
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IMPORTANT	egram No. 1944 Palestine.	
My tel	egram No. 1944 Palestine.	
that Colonia of Britain's partition as knows very they rightly right to de of Jews inte it either i so disturbe	Tabet writing in Mokattam September 29th remarks al Secretary in his statement made no mention s attitude of Jewish [sic ? Jews] agreed to nd Arabs rejected it. The Colonial Secretary well that Arabs cannot agree to partition since y believe no one other than themselves has the termine the future of their country. Immigration o Palestine does not give them right to possess in whole or in part. No country in the world is as Palestine where British Military forces, rge in numbers, are unable to protect their own	

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Reference:

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the inhabitants. British policy in Palestine has proved a failure in spite of the bloodshed and funds spent by the British there, so they are now trying to persuade Americans to share in the burden of responsibility. The Article concludes by alleging that the British Government has broken its promises to King Hussein and has torn up the White Paper whilst the scraps were trodden underfoot by that lying and misleading Committee (i.e. UNSCOP).

2. No additional press comment on this subject had appeared up to neen on 30th September.

Foreign Office please pass United Kingdom Delegation as my telegram No. 192.

[Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York]

30 J.

206 183 E 9040 PALESTINE 1947 T S. J. S. Spirich Egyptian Reactions. Registry Number e 9040/95-1/31. Lepens low the 1944 (Ego31/957/31) tint improved would by proch is norther **TELEGRAM FROM** improved In houker The source of the management of the supported tot source total and Egyptian reactions total the statement and Egyptian reactions may be summed up on trung a cautious it position to wait and sec No.Inin Dated 1945 Received) in Registry 30 Sept 1 1ct Last Paper. (Minutes.) See Eq065 9039 COPYRIGHT OF Refer References. JB out. Hinde Calinet Dret ~ THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 2977 (Print.) 61879 (How disposed of.) 9 11 athinan 60. LON DON (Action completed.) (Index. Mb 10/10 Next Paper. 32003 F.O.P. 905-1 14/1

184 E 9040 -DEPARTMENTAL No. 2 Cypher OTP FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE Mr. Bowker D. 11.45 a.m. 30th September 1947. No. 1945 30th September 1947. R. 2.25 p.m. 30th September 1947. Repeated to U.K. Del. New York Jerusalem) Bagdað Saving Jedda Amman Beirut Damascus rrrrr E 9071/00 Palestine. My immediately preceding telegram. So far as can be ascertained at present, the 371 The seantiness of press commont so far 61879 2.

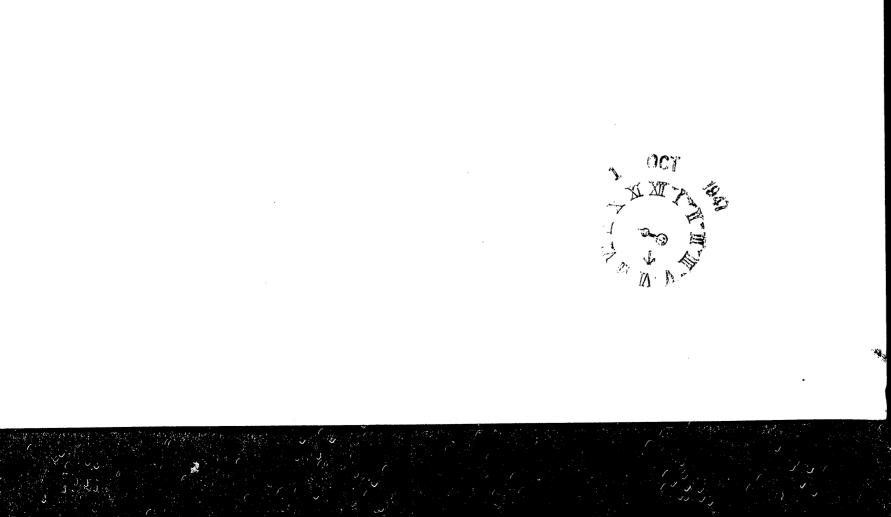
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first impression created by Colonial Scoretary's statement on Palestine in Egyptian official circles is neither wholly good nor wholly bad. It is suspected that some hidden manocuvre is lurking behind the statement and Egyptian re-action may be summed up as being a cautious disposition to "wait and see" what concrete developments will eventually energe.

may be partly attributed to very considerable amount of newspaper space taken up by reports on the cholora outbreak which has tonded to colipse all other events during the past few days.

Fereign Office please pass to New York as my telegram No. 101.

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(2nd October 1947)

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Cypher/OTP

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FROM CAIRO TO FORELGN OFFICE

 Mr. Bowker
 D. 11.45 a.m.
 30th September 1947

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 R. 2.25 p.m.
 30th September 1947

30th September 1947

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IMPORTANT

Palestine.

My immediately preceding telegram.

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2. The scantiness of press comment so far may be partly attributed to very considerable amount of newspaper space taken up by reports on the cholera outbreak which has tended to eclipse all other events during the past few days.

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